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HOXHA STRESSES NEED TO CONTINUE POLITICAL WORK

AU071357 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 4 Jun 86 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania met yesterday in Tirana to discuss the conclusions emerging from the 27 April election campaign and the tasks confronting the Democratic Front of Albania until the 45th anniversary of the founding of the AWP and its ninth congress. The president of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, delivered a report "On Some Conclusions Arising From the 27 April Elections Campaign and the Tasks of the Democratic Front of Albania until the 45th Anniversary of the AWP and its Ninth Congress."

She referred to the 27th April elections as a great victory for our people and party, as an important indication of the steel-like party-people unity, determination, and unshakeable confidence in advancing on the party's road, on the road of triumphant socialism, on the brilliant road charted by comrade Enver and along which he led us.

It is a positive fact -- said Comrade Nexhmije -- that everywhere, throughout the country, the people referred kindly to the elevation of the work of councillors and judges in the service of the people who elected them. In their discussions the masses raised various problems with political sense and in a partisan spirit, carrying out a profound analysis of their representatives work in the state organs. Some councillors and judges found themselves in difficulties when confronted with the demands of the mass electors as these militant meetings of the Democratic Front. Some councillors had failed to keep in touch with the electors and to resolve problems raised by them. Here, responsibility also lies with the Democratic Front organizations and their forums, which failed to keep track of these problems with the necessary dynamism and to insist that every elected councillor keep in touch with the people, account for the way in which he carried out his tasks, and remain on the job. The people rightly opposed some candidacies, openly pointing out shortcomings. The fact that the masses themselves directly proposed suitable candidates at meetings, candidates who met the conditions required from representativves of the people, speaks of the lofty maturity of the masses.

The Front presidiums in the districts have noted the problems that emerged during the campaign, but the important thing is that they should reamin at the center of attention, that accounts should be demanded, and that, in cooperation with the state organs, matters should be systematically under security until they are resolved within the time limits that have been set. There is no room for procrastination or complacency. The tasks are greater than ever after the campaign. The most important thing is to preserve the optimism of the masses in resolving tasks.

Our front organization is confronted with considerable tasks in regard to the elected representatives, Comrade Nexhmije went on to say. It is tru that the campaign was crowned with complete success, but our work does not end with the election of representatives in the state organs. The Front organizations in the cities and in the countryside must now continually follow up on the work of the people's councillors and judges, they must watch how they work: to what extent they carry out the tasks assigned to them; to what extent they know and carry out the competences granted to them by the party through directions and laws; the extent to which they live with the problems of the country, society, the family, and individuals; and the extent to which they justify the confidence given them by the people who elected them to these important state forums at all levels.

Many of those who have been elected are mature and experienced representatives of the people, but a high percentage of them have been elected for the first time to these forums. This is positive, because the state power must also be rejuvenated with young blood. However, it is necessary to bear in mind that a much more qualified effort must be carried out with the newly-elected. This should be one of the major directions of the work of the Democratic Front organizations and forums at the base and in the districts.

The conclusions arising from the 27 April election campaign are widespread and comprehensive, Comrade Nexhmije went on to say. They concern problems pertaining to our political and ideological work, to emulation and propaganda, to the coordination of our work with the mass organizations and the state organs, to the very life of the organization, and so forth. What is important is that this accumulated experience, this stage in our work should not only be prevented from declining, but on the contrary, that it should become a stimulus and inspiration in the great tasks currently confronting us.

As the party has instructed us, the further deepening of the revolutionary movement, "standard-bearer of the implementation of Conrade Enver Hoxha's teachings," the organizing of varied and attractive activities among the masses -- particularly among young people -- to acquaint them with the party's glorious struggle to liberate the country, to establish the people's regime for the construction of socialism, and to defend the victories attained; the bitter and uncompromising struggle against all internal and external enemies, against modern revisionism of all hues, and against imperialism and reaction -- all this must remain at the center of all efforts. This is essential, everyone must be aware of the situations because as Comrade Ramiz Alia said in Rreshen: "The world is currently going through one of the most turbulent periods since World War II. Consecutive economic, political, moral, ideological, and other crises have created unstable and explosive situations, most varied tensions and conflicts, and new threats and dangers to the security of the peoples and general peace."

Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha went on to speak about some questions pertaining to the international situation and our country's relations with other countries, particularly with our neighbors.

The Ninth AWP Congress and the new 5-year period will open up new horizons for the complete construction of the socialist society, the elevation of the well-being of the working masses, and the consolidation of the country's defense potential. Under the leadership of the party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Ramiz Alia, in accordance with Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, the Democratic Front organizations will struggle as they have always done to further the victories attained, they will always work in a revolutionary spirit and through concrete actions to steel our unity, to raise the degree of mobilization of people, and to strengthen revolutionary vigilance in order to go to the Ninth AWP Congress and its 45th anniversary with successes and proudly.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRC'S LU DONG

Meets Potac

LD091350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Lu Dong, chairman of the State Economic commission of the PRC, in Prague today. He briefed him about the main directions of the Czechoslovak economy and the concept of its further development. Lu dong inquired about the improvement of the system of planning and managing Czechoslovakia's national economy. Both officials also examined further expansion of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China.

Discusses Ties With Strougal

LD091601 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 9 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and chairman of the Chinese State Economic Commission Lu Dong appreciated here the major progress made in the economic cooperation between their countries and stressed their interest in promoting relations also in other spheres.

Lubomir Strougal and Lu Dong, visiting Czechoslovakia since June 7, also exchanged experience in the improvement of planned management of the national economy.

HUSAK, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD100909 Prague CTK in English 0846 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Prague June 10 (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak delegation, led by Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, left here for Budapest today to attend a regular session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

Other members of the delegation are members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and the Communist Party Central Committee Secretaries Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, and members of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee -- Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Defense Minister Col.-Gen. Milan Vaclavik.

COMPARISON OF CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 June publishes on page 1 of the 500-word "Resolution of the third session of the CPCZ Central Committee," that was adopted at the 4 June session of the CPCZ Central Committee in the Spanish Hall in Prague Castle. The RUDE PRAVO version has been compared with the Prague Domestic Czech version appearing in the 5 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pp D 1-2, revealing the following variations:

Page D 2, first paragraph, first line reads in RUDE PRAVE: ... The Central Committee of the CPCZ at its third session, on 4 June, discusses some current....(deleting opening paragraph, supplying date).

Page D 2, fifth paragraph, last line: ... April this year. (deleting closing paragraph).

CONGRESS ISSUES 1986-90 5-YEAR PLAN DIRECTIVE

AU300601 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr pp 3-10

["Directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR National Economy in the 1986-90 Period"]

[Text] In implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, the GDR continued its politically stable, economically dynamic development during the 1981-85 period in an upward direction. It enjoys a good international reputation as an efficient socialist state. There are not many countries that have been able continuously to achieve such high economic growth rates. Under the leadership of the SED, the developed socialist society was successfully shaped in the 1981-85 period. The historic advantages of socialism have been brought to bear even more demonstratively. They proved to be a powerful, progressive force in all fields. Based on profound societal changes and great creative work, the people's material and cultural standard of living was ensured and further improved. Through the achievements reached with assiduous work, social security and protection have become a firmly rooted quality of life in the GDR.

The tested policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy was consistently continued. The GDR citizens are using their creativity and their industry for this because they know that the results benefit them.

The tasks set by the 10th SED Congress for increasing the people's material and cultural standard of living, with its core, the housing program, were fulfilled.

Thanks to the outstanding performances of the working people in the socialist competition, the GDR experienced an overall strengthening as a socialist worker-peasant state under conditions of an aggravated international class struggle. At the same time, these performances are the most effective contribution to the struggle to preserve peace. New requirements were countered by new, greater performances by the working people.

The results achieved in the 1981-85 5-Year Plan period demonstrate that the GDR has the domestic material and intellectual potential to master the increasing tasks for further shaping the developed socialist society, and also to ensure its permanent reliable protection.

This development was made possible because, under the leadership of the SED, the relationship of trust between party and people has become closer than ever, and because the GDR is closely allied with the USSR and the other countries of the community of socialist states. This was an important contribution to safeguarding the international position of socialism and the authority of the GDR's peace-loving foreign policy. The basis for this is the friendship with the Soviet Union, which is forever indestructible. At the side of the Soviet Union, firmly rooted in the community of the fraternal countries, the GDR will continue reliably to fulfill its international responsibility as a cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe.

In implementation of the economic strategy for the 1980's adopted by the 10th party congress, the highest performance increase to date was achieved in the 1981-85 period through high labor achievements by the working people in the socialist competition. This was accomplished due to the consistent turn toward the comprehensive intensification of society's production, particularly due to the greater economic effectiveness of science and technology.

Intensively expanded reproduction became a determining basis for the growth of our national economy. Thus, it was possible to bring about a change of fundamental importance.

Particularly during the preparations for the 11th party congress, it became very clear that top-modern technology cannot be introduced by by-passing the working people, but only together with them. As a result, there is an increasing flow of means that, for instance, push ahead the solution of the housing problem as a social issue until 1990 in our socialist state.

The fact that rising production and labor production were achieved with greater reductions of energy and material input and a better utilization of basic assets is of great importance. About 40 percent of the national income increase is a result of the reduction of production input. In order to implement the yardsticks of the new stage of the economic strategy for comprehensive intensification in the long run, new measures to further qualify management, planning, and economic cost accounting were successfully made effective.

The broad popular movement for the preparation for the 11th party congress underscores the determination of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia, and all working people of the GDR to proceed consistently along the good path that has been embarked upon under the leadership of the SED, and to continue the policy that is aimed at the welfare of the people.

The working people prepared the 11th party congress with high performances for strengthening socialism, and in this way show that the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, the positive results of which can be felt everywhere in daily life, corresponds very closely to their interests.

The realization of the principle: "What Is Good for Society Is Also an Advantage for the Individual," proves to be a powerful motive force for the development of socialism, the consolidation and more effective utilization of its material-technical basis, and the continuous improvement of the people's working and living conditions.

The activities of the SED put man and his overall development at the center of all actions. This tested policy of the SED is understood by the people and actively supported by outstanding labor feats in all fields of societal life.

I. Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development in the GDR and Main Objectives of National Economic Development in the 1986-90 Period

In line with the SED program, developed socialist society will be further shaped in the GDR during the 1986-90 period. Fulfilling this task is a historic process of profound political, economic, social, and intellectual-cultural changes.

For the success of this development it is of utmost importance to maintain the unity of economic and social policy. This is the core of the economic strategy up to the year 2000.

It is necessary to utilize all the advantages and motive forces of socialism, and to create everywhere conditions for the fast growth of productive forces at a high level and according to plan.

In this process the following main directions have to be implemented:

In order to continue the overall strengthening of the GDR and to increase its contribution to safeguarding peace, the highly dynamic development of national economic growth, productivity, and efficiency in all fields of the national economic reproduction process has to be ensured. Solving the tasks for the further shaping of the developed socialist society requires that we link the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution in line with the speedy development of productive forces. Important steps were made to interlace science and production even more closely and to develop further the uniform socialist education sector.

Stable growth of economic performance and steadily increasing productivity and quality are indispensable for socialism. To this end, economic dynamism is increasingly supported by the scientific-technological revolution. This requires, above all in the case of key technologies, that we take into acocunt the fast development of productive forces, which is gaining internationally. In fields that are important for the scope and dynamism of further economic performance growth in the GDR, top positions must be reached corresponding to the international standard. In order to attain higher economic efficiency, products and technologies have to be speedily renewed. The path is no longer characterized by single examples but by transition to the widespread application of the most modern technologies, in particular on the basis of in-house production of rationalization equipment, which is qualitatively strengthened by microelectronics.

The content of the new stage in implementing the party's economic strategy consists in directing all measures for mastering the scientific technological revolution toward giving a lasting guarantee of economic growth through comprehensive intensification, as well as toward making all stages of the cycle of intensively expanded reproduction most effective. This is to ensure that the GDR maintains its foremost position among the leading industrial countries and remains economically unassailable.

This requires that we guarantee comprehensively and most efficiently top performances in science and technology; the higher refinement of available raw materials, energy sources, and other materials; modernization and better utilization of basic assets; an increase in labor productivity; and the raising of quality. Saving resources becomes the decisive source of covering the national economy's increased demand for fuel, energy, raw materials, and other materials. Production efficiency demands, above all, the better utilization of basic assets and an increase in production output per unit of equipment and per square meter of production area.

By drawing up the 1986-90 5-Year Plan the speed of labor productivity development is to be further increased by means of comprehensive intensification as a basic task of the economic strategy and in order to increase the produced national income. In this process the reduction of human labor input is to be linked with saving materialized labor, particularly reducing energy and material input.

The qualitative changes initiated in the material-technical basis of the national economy have to be consistently continued in order to secure the dynamic and efficient development of the productive forces, in particular through the speedy development and widespread application of the key technologies, mainly through microelectronics, modern computer technology developed on this basis; computer-assisted design, construction, production preparation, and control (CAD/CAM); flexible automated manufacturing systems; new processing technologies; nuclear energy; new materials; and through biotechnology.

By automating entire technical processes and manufacturing stages the international standard in technological work has to be reached and co-determined in important fields. At the same time, existing basic assets must be modernized more intensively and their efficiency must be increased, above all by applying microelectronics. The necessary increase in performance, productivity, and efficiency in the national economy requires that the steadily rising intellectual-creative potentials of all working people be brought to bear even better.

In order to increase production efficiency, new steps for refinement in all production stages must be taken, while consistently utilizing the possibilities of microelectronics and miniaturization to shape a production structure -- steps that guarantee an increase in service value and original value per unit of raw material and of energy input through a rising share of science- and qualification-intensive products. The dynamic economic growth is to be ensured with the available energy sources, raw materials, and other materials, while input of raw materials and materials is to remain approximately the same or must even be reduced in absolute terms in several fields. The best international values are the decisive yardstick for product quality and the reduction of production costs.

Consumers goods production, as a fundamental social requirement for implementing the main task and for developing an efficient export on the basis of domestic raw materials and other materials and their refinement, is to be developed in such a way that its role as an essential element of the national economic structure is increased and its importance in economy will further increase. This requires an increase in the scientific-technological level of products and in the efficiency of the existing traditional branches of the consumer goods industry be reconstructing, modernizing, expanding, and establishing product lines that determine the character of production in combines that chiefly manufacture producer goods.

Implementing the main task requires that we make the results of science and technology effective in an even more consistent way for developing consumer goods production and increasing quality in accordance with people's material needs, and in order to realize the principle of performance.

In continuing the successful policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, the focal issue is to bring to bear better and better -- in accordance with the performance targets of the national personal-- the conditions for overall economy development in the developed socialist society by consolidating and further developing the solist conditions of production.

The SED policy proceeds from the premise that man, with his abilities, interests, and needs, is the decisive factor in solving all economic tasks. Here work is the most important sphere of societal life. Therefore, it is the socialist character of work that has to be universally shaped. Increasing importance is accorded to the more comprehensive development of socialist awareness, socialist ethics, and a high level of education and culture in the working people. The new stage of intensively expanded reproduction of the national economy requires the speedy development of the quality and efficiency of societal work by linking the scientific-technological renewal processes with a broadly applied scientific organization of work. This is inseparably linked with the steady qualitative improvement of education and training, the purposeful development of advanced training, the economically efficient use of the societal work capacity, and the further development and full exploitation of the qualifications of the working people, as it corresponds to the role [illegible] the main productive force in socialist society.

On this basis, the population's material and cultural standard of living is to be continuously improved.

In line with the SED's sociopolitical program, the housing problem as a social issue has to be solved in 1990. In this process, maintenance, modernization, and reconstruction, particularly in urban areas, and the maintenance of newly built housing space is gaining increasing importance.

Particular attention is to be paid to shaping the facilities for the development of the socialist way of life, especially to the care for children and young people, to services, gastronomic, and cultural facilities, to the creation of housing space for senior citizens, to infrastructural development in all cities, to the comprehensive implementation of the plans for shaping towns and villages, and to the expansion of local public transportation.

The steady deepening and expansion of scientific-technological and economic relations with the USSR is of decisive importance for the stable development of the national economy. The expansion of cooperation on the basis of the "Long-Term Program of the Development of Science, Technology, and Production Until the Year 2000" is to be realized with the objective of further improving the division of labor existing between the two countries for mutual benefit, and of deepening the interlacing of the two national economies.

In implementation of the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' economic talks at the highest level, held in Moscow in June 1984, the GDR continues to make an active contribution to deepening and shaping the socialist economic integration and, together with the fraternal countries, it works to put into practice the agreed main direction on the basis of the coordinated economic policy of the fraternal socialist countries. Above all it is the close cooperation with the Soviet Union that is a decisive guarantee for the mobilization of those forces that are necessary to achieve top scientific and technical performances in important fields, also on the international level.

In foreign trade with capitalist countries the trade-political leeway has to be expanded and the economic unassailability of the GDR has to be further consolidated.

To achieve this a considerable surplus in exports will also be necessary in the 1986-90 period. This requires that we produce top products, react better and more quickly to topical market requirements, guarantee the supply of spare parts, and improve market research.

The further deepening of the GDR's economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries has to be shaped in such a way that -- on the basis of equality and mutual benefit -- the GDR's economic benefit is linked with effective support to these countries in the development of their national economies.

A fundamental task consists in developing the accumulation capacity in order to further strengthen the material-technical basis of socialism on the way of comprehensive intensification, and to organically link maintenance, modernization, and reconstruction of the existing basic assets with an effective investment policy and an economical way of building.

The decisive factor for strengthening the GDR's accumulation capacity lies in increasing the scientific-technological level and the quality of the invested equipment and installations; this will contribute to the setting of world standards in these fields, while at the same time higher utilization is to be ensured with respect to scientific-technological and also to economic parameters.

In line with the objectives of the GDR's foreign and security policy, the inseparable connection between the task of safeguarding peace and the further strengthening of national economic efficiency is to be guaranteed at all times. The tasks in economically ensuring the national defense have to be consistently fulfilled.

The great political, social, and economic achievements of socialism are to be expressed in a concentrated way in the shaping of the GDR's capital, Berlin, as a socialist metropolis. With increasingly better economy in production and in the functioning and shaping of the city, the socialist way of life is to be shown in an exemplary way, and the attractiveness and impressiveness of socialist Berlin as a city of peace is to be further increased.

The contribution of Berlin's economy to the performance growth of the GDR's national economy is to be further raised to an above-average degree by means of comprehensive intensification with exemplary solutions of complex rationalization and automation. In order to attain a dynamic growth in performance and efficiency, Berlin's economy has to accomplish exemplary achievements in the development and application of key technologies. In this process the organic linking of science and production is to be raised to a higher level and the relations that Berlin's combines and enterprises have with the Academy of Sciences and the capital's universities and technical schools are to be deepened.

In order to carry on with the worthy development of the capital, Berlin, the accelerated tempo of housing construction is to be continued, with the strength of the entire republic.

The efficiency and attractiveness of the capital's public transport is to be increased through reconstruction, modernization, and expansion, as well as through more efficient traffic organization; services also have to be expanded.

In trade and gastronomy, services and comfort for customers are to be further developed.

In line with the FDJ decisions the "Berlin FDJ Initiative" the central youth project is to be continued. The 750th anniversary of Berlin is to be celebrated as an outstanding even of national and international importance and as a highlight in the life of the GDR. Urban-planning and architectural projects in the capital are to be visibly improved until the 750th anniversary by means of constructing buildings along main roads and streets, on squares and in residential areas, and by making these sites more attractive through modernization, maintenance, and repair, as well as new buildings.

The following main targets of performance and efficiency development are to be considered as the basis of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan:

Produced national income is to be raised to 124-126 percent and is to amount to a total of more than M1.3 billion in the 1986-90 period.

Net production in the sectors of the industrial ministeries is to be increased to 146-151 percent. Labor productivity of workers and employees in industry is to be raised to 149-151 percent on the basis of net production, and to 122-124 percent on the basis of industrial goods production. Industrial goods production is to be increased to 122-124 percent in the sectors of the industrial ministries, and to 120-122 percent in the national economy in general.

Unit input of economically important raw materials and other materials, calculated for one unit of industrial goods production, is to be reduced by an annual average of 4 percent, unit input of economically important energy sources is to be reduced by 3.3 percent. Collecting and reprocessing of secondary raw materials is to be increased in such a way that in 1990 14-15 percent of the national economy's demand for raw materials can be covered in this way.

Unit input in transportation, calculated for one unit of national income, is to be reduced by 3-3.5 percent in the period up to 1990.

In agriculture the total yield of crop production has to be increased to 50-52 metric decitons of grain equivalent units per hectare of usable land by 1990. On this basis a grain production of 11.8-12 million metric tons has to be achieved by 1990. Production of slaughter animals is to be raised to 2,620-2,650 metric kilotons by 1990.

In the sector of the Ministry of Construction net production is to be raised to 130-132 percent, building production to 118-120 percent, and labor productivity on the basis of net production to 130-132 percent.

Prime costs are to be reduced by an annual average of 2.2 percent in industry, by 2.1 percent in the construction sector, and by 0.8 percent in transportation.

In the 1986-90 period a total of M346 billion of investments are to be used in the national economy.

Exports to the socialist economic area are to be increased to 129 percent by 1990, including those to the USSR to 130 percent. Trade relations and economic cooperation with the developing countries is to be further developed. Trade and economic relations with the capitalist industrial countries are to be further developed on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

In line with the requirements of further shaping the developed socialist society, proceeding from the envisaged targets of performance and efficiency development in the 1986-90 period, and in consistent continuation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, the people's material and cultural standard of living is to be ensured and further developed step by step. This process focuses on the following key targets and main objectives:

In the 1986-90 period the housing program as the core of the social policy of the party of the workers class is to be continued by constructing and modernizing a total of 1,064,000 apartments, thus solving the housing problem as a social issue by 1990.

Net money income of the population is to be raised to 121-122 percent.

Retail trade turnover for supplies to the population is to be increased to 121-122 percent at stable prices for staple goods and in line with increasing demand in several fields, mainly the rising demand for high-quality consumer goods.

The further increase of the intellectual-cultural level of the workers class and all working people necessitates a further improvement in the material content of the education system in the 1986-90 period, in line with the increasing requirements resulting from shaping the developed socialist society. The education system is to be further developed at a high level and its advantages in improving the communist education of the young people, their good preparation for life, particularly for work in our socialist society, are to be demonstrated and brought to bear even more comprehensively. The existing potential is to be further expanded and fully tapped for a further performance increase in all fields of the national economy, for achieving scientific-technical top performances, for high awareness, social activity, and a high cultural level in our society. Cultural institutions are to be maintained by measures of reconstruction and modernization, and are to be better used and further developed with respect to their effectiveness and social attractiveness.

In the field of health and social care, activities are to be focused on increasing the quality and efficiency of work, as well as further developing preventive health care as a task for all of society. Efforts are to be concentrated on ensuring basic in- and out-patient medical treatment for all citizens at a high level.

By means of reconstruction and modernization, as well as expansion of health-care and social facilities according to plan, the conditions for treating patients, for the work of medical staff, as well as for social care -- in particular of mother and child, veterans of work, senior citizens, as well as handicapped citizens -- are to be purposefully improved.

Possibilities for recreation for the working people -- particularly for young people and children -- are to be improved, primarily by reconstructing and modernizing existing facilities as well as by increasing the number of vacation trips to trade union and enterprise facilites to 5.2 million by 1990.

The working and living conditions of the working people in the enterprises are to be purposefully further improved by means of news scientific-technological results and the scientific organization of work. The focal points are the restructuring of workplaces with a high share of physically hard, manual, and monotonous work, as well as the improvement of conditions for shift work.

Financial means to continue the policy of stable consumer prices for staple goods, as well as for rents, rates, services, new construction, modernization, and maintenance, for keeping an apartment, and for meeting the population's increasing medical, social, and intellectual-cultural needs are to be increased to about M485 billion in the 1986-90 period.

Real per capita income is to be increased to 120-123 percent by 1990 compared with 1985.

A priority issue is the comprehensive insurance of the fulfillment of the tasks of economically safeguarding national defense and internal security and order, in line with the requirements of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan period. The resulting obligations must be scrupulously fulfilled by the state and economic management organs, combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions. The decisive task in working out and implementing the 5-year plan consists in preparing and fulfilling all plan targets and measures together with the people. In the work of the state and economic organs and in solving each individual task a trusting relationship with the working people and all citizens must be insured everywhere.

The targets of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan are directed at comprehensively realizing the slogan: Everything for the Good of the People and for Peace.

II. For Increasing the Effectiveness of the Qualitative Factors of Economic Growth in the New Stage of the Economic Strategy and for Raising the Quality of Management, Planning, and Economic Cost Accounting

1. In the 1986-90 period the speed of development of labor productivity is to be further accelerated by means of comprehensive intensification. In industry it is to be raised by an annual average of 8.5 percent on the basis of net production.

With their skills and experiences the people themselves as the main productive force create the preconditions for the further step-by-step increase of their material and cultural standard of living by utilizing all potentials for an economic performance increase through high productivity and efficiency of work.

The main methods of increasing labor productivity are:

-- The accelerated introduction of the most modern technical processes for manufacturing new products by means of highly productive technologies, together with the automation of entire technical processes and manufacturing stages with the use of microelectronics are to promote a higher technological level and universal rationalization, while at the same time improving working and living conditions.

A decisive task in this respect is the production of 75-80 thousand industrial robots in the 1986-90 period.

-- Due to their great economic effect, computer-aided design, construction, production preparation, and production control (CAD/CAM solutions) are to be developed at an accelerated pace and applied with high efficiency.

-- The human labor input is to be purposefully reduced by efficiently utilizing the most recent scientific-technological results, by means of rationalization, modernization, and reconstruction of production processes and the existing extensive basic assets, as well as by improving the work organization in connection with the scientific organization of work. The focal points are work processes with a high proportion of manual and monotonous work, as well as workplaces involving work hardships. Further performance reserves are to be tapped by increasingly applying the scientific organization of work to auxiliary production processes, to production preparation, and to management and administration.

The managers responsible, in close cooperation with the trade unions, have to discuss the tasks for mastering the new technologies and work processes and for acquiring new skills with the working people in a far-sighted and trusting way, and universally prepare for them.

The new stage of intensively expanded reproduction of the national economy makes it necessary to develop the quality and efficiency of society's work at high speed by linking scientific-technological innovation processes with the widespread application of the scientific organization of work. This is inseparably linked with the economically efficient use of society's labor capacity.

A fundamental precondition for further shaping the developed socialist society is the purposeful employment of the available labor potential in line with societal and economic requirements. The development of the material-technical basis of the national economy puts new demands on the working people and at the same time offers the opportunity to fully utilize the intellectual abilities, qualifications, and experience of the working people.

As a result of the SED's education policy, in 1990 about 67 percent of the working people will be qualified skilled workers and master workmen, and 23 percent of all working people will be university and technical school cadres. By further implementing this education plicy, in 1990 it will be possible for about 90 percent of the working people to have complete vocational training -- today this applies to about 85 percent of the working people.

As a result, advanced training of the working poeple becomes a top priority for safeguarding the necessary lead in education. It must make a decisive contribution to enable the working people to master upcoming tasks in accordance with the directions of economic development and the development trends of science and technology. Contents and ways of advanced training have to be shaped in line with these demands. and combines and enterprises -- in cooperation with the training institutions -- bear a high responsibility for the timely determination of the qualitative and quantitative demands placed on advanced training.

A fundamental task lies in gaining labor to solve key economic tasks by saving workplaces through the widespread application of the Schwedt initiative. The labor grained by saving work time and workplaces is to be used mainly to strengthen the in-house production of rationalization equipment, to expand multishift work, and to increase consumer goods production. A key factor of the economic use of society's work capacity is the improvement of production preparation and production organization.

In the 1986-90 5-Year Plan:

-- 1.2 to 1.3 million workplaces have to be newly established or restructured.

-- 500 to 600 million hours of work time per year have to be saved through science and technology, including the scientific organization of work, and have to be made effective for production.

-- work hardships have to be eliminated for a total of 440-450 thousand working people.

The scientific organization of work is to be aimed at reducing the input of human labor in the rationalization and automation of closed production stages and manufacturing liens on the basis of modern technologies and new products, and to guarantee the efficient utilization of production funds.

The working conditions of the working people are to be shaped according to plan in such a way that they promote pleasure in one's work, readiness for work, and creativity, as well as striving for high performances, order, security, and discipline.

By exactly observing technological discipline and order in the production process, the total available man-hours are to be made fully effective for the further development of performance. Together with the working people, the managers must implement measures for the full utilization of the available working time and for the reduction of downtimes.

The working people's material interest in high performances to accelerate considerably the growth of labor productivity and efficiency through comprehensive intensification of the national economy is to be further increased. To this end the performance-oriented wage policy, which has proved its worth in the life of the working people, has to be continued consistently on the basis of the results achieved in the application of bonus payments.

In this way the principle of performance as a basic method of distribution in socialism must be applied even more effectively. More than ever before, it is necessary to utilize fully its stimulating effect for further economic and social progress, for increasing labor productivity for the socialist attitude to work and to societal property, and for high work discipline and work morale.

2. Through creative scientific-technological achievements of an international standard and their wide-spread utilization, it is to be ensured that the GDR, in close cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of CEMA, keeps pace, on an international level, with the progress of the scientific-technological revolution and the speedy development of productive forces, and that top international positions are reached in decisive fields.

High scientific-technological performances are to be achieved in the development and broad application of the key technologies, which increasingly support economic dynamism. On this basis the existing top positions of the GDR are to be consolidated and leading world standards have to be reached in decisive fields.

Linking the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism requires, above all, widespread creative cooperation from scientists, researchers, engineers, skilled workers, and the managers responsible. This is to further accelerate production renewal and a generally effective introduction fo top modern technologies into the cycle of intensively expanded reproduction of the combines.

Research cooperation between combines and scientific institutions, based on the plan and on contracts, is to be directed toward the development of important innovations within the framework of coordinated development strategies. Thus, the proportion of innovations in products and technologies is to be increased considerably and the proportion of those solutions that go beyond anything known in the world in the technical and economic respect is to be raised.

The times for development and introduction into production are to be shortened and scientific-technological results are to be introduced into production in an efficient and expeditious way. This requires great readiness for work, elan, and dedication by scientists, engineers, and innovators, in particular by the young people. The work of the FDJ young researchers collectives is to be purposefully promoted.

It is of fundamental importance to further deepen scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries within the framework of the "Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000." Based on international agreements and contracts this cooperation is to be concentrated on reaching international top performances in key technologies and standard setting products, which have a considerable influence on the growth of labor productivity with decreasing unit input in energy and material.

The main economic targets for science and technology are:

-- By means of the purposeful and concentrated development of modern technologies and technical processes, as well as their fastest-possible and widespread utilization for general rationalization and automation of production including the processes for production preparation, 2-5.3 billion hours of work time have to be saved in the 1986-90 period and, at the same time, labor has to be gained for other productive tasks.

-- Achieving high performances and shaping an effective production and export structure of the national economy requires a degree of production renewal of more than 30 percent, including a 30-40 percent production renewal of consumer goods per year.

-- Up to 1990 production of newly developed products in industry is to be increased to M140-150 billion. To this end, 15,000-16,000 new high quality marketable products with an attractive form have to be introduced into production in the 1986-90 period. At least 60 percent of the new products have to reach top international standards. This should create preconditions for increasing goods production with the "Q" quality mark to M150-160 billion by 1990.

-- By means of scientific-technological solutions for electricity and heat production as well as for energy-intensive processes and methods, in particular in the chemical industry, the metal-processing industry, the glass and ceramics industry, and the building material industry, as well as by means of new products with reduced energy consumption, unit input of energy in 1990 has to be reduced by an equivalent of 80 million tons of raw brown coal as compared with 1985.

-- In order to reduce unit input of material, general renewal of the product ranges is to be ensured by utilizing domestic raw materials and by the utmost refinement, while at the same time the input-output ratio has to be improved and material-saving technologies and technical processes have to be developed and broadly applied.

To this end at least 2.6 million metric tons of rolled steel, about 44 metric kilotons of aluminum, about 13 metric kilotons of copper, and about 1.8 million metric tons of cement have to be saved by 1990.

In order to guarantee the fulfillment of these national economic targets, scientific-technological potential is to be concentrated in the following main directions:

-- Accelerated development and application of microelectronics in order to guarantee a range of microelectronic component parts that corresponds to economic requirements in standards and in scope, in order to considerably increase the quality of equipment and installations, save more labor in all fields, and considerably reduce material and energy input;

-- Increased application of modern computer technology, in particular for computer-aided design, construction, production preparation and control (CAD/CAM), as well as for the profound rationaliztaion and automation of production, information , and service processes, including routine processes in management and administration, mainly by the widespread introduciton of personal and office computers, automated date processing and transmission, model solutions for local networks, and industrial videotexts as well as by creating the necessary software;

-- Development of totally automated production lines for flexible production by widespread application of microelectronics, robot technology, and complex rationalization, as well as by making available highly productive machinery and equipment, highly efficient technologies for processing and manufacturing processes, and efficient measurement and control methods to increase labor productivity in all fields of the national economy on the basis of a fundamental raising of the technological level;

-- new and improved methods, technologies, and equipment to reduce unit input of energy, to efficiently supply brown coal as a main energy source, including the use of inerts-rich raw brown coal and saliniferous lignite, to develop nuclear energetics, to economically utilize secondary energy, and to tap regenerative energy sources;

-- technical processes and methods for refining domestic brown coal to fuels and high-quality chemical products which ensure a high national economic efficiency;

-- new solutions for the comprehensive utilization of all components of the raw materials, including secondary raw materials and waste products, as well as scientific-technological preconditions to establish high refinement in metallurgy, in the chemical and silicte industry on the basis of highly efficient production processes, in particular by developing new quality steels which meet the highest demands, new refinement stages in plastics, elastics, and chemical fibres and other products, as well as by developing new ceramics materials for technical use;

-- increased utilization of biotechnology, in particular in genetic engineering, immunology, enzymology, and cell culture technology, as well as bioreactor and process technology, for cost-efficient production of high-quality, internationally marketable products of the pharmaceutical industry and the foodstuffs industry, for the development of efficient processes in crop and animal production, and for the production of protein fodder and energy carriers;

-- development of first-rate and cost-efficient consumer goods in top quality, with an attractive shape, and a high service value on the basis of highly refined domestic raw materials for supply to the population and the societal institutions, as well as for exports lucrative in terms of foreign exchange, in particular the development of new products of entertainment electronics, the textile, clothing, and leather goods industry, as well as chemical consumer goods, recording devices, furniture, household appliances, and musical instruments.

-- widespread application of tested scientific-technological results and working out of new complex solutions in order to increase yields per hectare and to raise animal performance, for a higher refinement of the products an an improvement in their quality, to reduce losses and at the same time the use of funds per product and generally raise efficiency;

-- development of modern construction methods and processes for new buildings, modernization, maintenance, and reconstruction in order to increase the level of quality and further decrease expenditures in housing contruction, construction for public facilities and industry, in particular for the industrialization of technological processes to maintain and modernize buildings and apartments; application of reusable structures, new diagnostic methods in construction for demolition and dismantling, and new technologies for interior works, earth works and construction work, as well as primary use of domestic raw materials and their refinement to high-quality products of the building material industry.

-- working out of new scientific-technological solutions for the reconstruction and modernization of transportation means and traffic networks as well as for highly efficient transportation technologies and for the expansion of the communications sector, particularly widespread application of microelectronics in order to reduce energy and working time input, to ensure a high degree of use at the lowest-possible turnaround time of the transportation means as well as renewal of equipment and working methods of the communications sector on the basis of digital technology and optical fiber transmission;

-- Development of technologies and processes low in or free of waste products for the production processes in industry and agriculture as well as maximum utilization of waste products in the national economy in order to reduce the environmental impact on the air and to achieve the best possible recycling, reduce the influence of the emissions of harmful substances in order to protect the forests and the soil, reduce the pollution impact on waters and to guarantee the supply of drinking and industrial water in accordance with demand;

-- Maintenance, promotion, and restoration of health through new processes of diagnosis and therapy; development of medicines with new effects, reduced side effects and improved forms of administration; and making available high-quality products of medical technology.

Proceeding from the main directions, concrete tasks must be stipulated with the state plan for science and technology and in particular with the state plan for science and technology and in particular with the state orders to implement national economic innovations, in particular those of the key technologies.

Here the scientific-technological tasks and the preparation of investments at all levels must be planned and managed from the very beginning as a uniform process through a comprehensive way of working. Thus the rapid application of new scientific-technological results in modern highly effective technologies and for products that can compete in the world market is to be promoted even more comprehensively at a favorable expenditure-result ratio.

Scientific-technological work in all fields must be consistently directed at achieving top performances for new products and technologies that exceed international levels. For this, demanding scientific-technological and economic tasks must be set that are derived from the advanced international level and the development trends of science and technology, that are directed toward the highest quality and toward decreasing costs, and that must be stipulated in the task workbooks.

In order to achieve significant innovations through basic research that reaches far into the future, the contractual relationship of the combines with the Academy of Sciences and the universities and colleges is to be greatly expanded. Thus, it will be guaranteed that the research in these institutions promotes significant innovation processes in the national economy and is at the same time to a large extent in line with the requirements of the economic and technological development of the combines.

The basic research in the institutions of the academy, the university sector, and the combines is to be concentrated on the main points and main directions of the scientific fields and key technologies recognized as the most important ones at present.

To better master the mutual relations between the scientific-technological economic and social progress, a more efficient cooperation of the natural, social, and technical sciences is necessary.

Through increased interdisciplinary work, the social sciences have to make efficient contributions to universally strengthen the GDR. Research work is to be concentrated on ways to further increase the economic performances growth through comprehensive and permanent intensification in all fields of the national economy, on the broader connection of the results of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism, on the accelerated increase of the efficiency and productivity through new products and modern technologies, on way and methods to further implement the unity of economic and social policy and on the development of the socialist way of living.

The research work on the mode of action and the utilization of the economic laws of socialism in building the developed socialist society, to develop the socialist personality, to further improve the socialist democracy, to develop historical awareness and for the ideological, patriotic, and internationalist education is to be purposefully continued.

Scientific tests on the questions of the struggle to safeguard peace, for disarmament and detente must be increased. The efficiency of social sciences in the ideological struggle, in particular against all forms of anticommunism, is to increase.

Through a further rationalization of the scientific-technological work on the basis of computer-aided development, design, and planning, an efficient information and office technology and modern measuring, testing, and analyzing technology, the creative level of the cadres in research and development in the scientific-technological work is to be guaranteed.

The means for science and technology are to be increased considerably. This applies in particular to basic research. The material-technological basis of research and development must be increased, giving priority to the existing capacities, the expansion or the building of necessary model-building facilities, technical schools and testing facilities are to be concentrated onto the main directions of science and technology.

The scientific-technological creativity of innovators, inventors and rationalizers is to be utilized to solve decisive tasks of the plans for science and technology. In particular the youth in the movement Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow and in the FDJ youth research collectives must increasingly be given demanding tasks in order to reach and surpass the international top level.

3. A fundamental task in comprehensive intensification on a lasting basis is to guarantee the dynamic economic growth through higher refinement and the broad application of key technologies using the available energy resources, raw materials, and materials. The struggle for top positions in product development, product innovation, and in the development and application of key technologies is to be linked with the further increase of the energy and material economy in all combines for economical reasons.

The rational use of energy resources is a main source in meeting the energy demands. Energy intensiveness in the economy is to be reduced by an average of 4-5 percent annually.

This requires the most rational use of all energy resources in all fields of the economy, the improvement of the degree of efficiency in transforming and distributing energy, reduction of energy consumption in technical processes, reduction of production equipment's specific consumption of electrical energy, and the consistent utilization of reserves that can be developed economically in heat-power coupling, heat withdrawal from nuclear power plants, utilization of waste heat, and use of geothermal energy.

Specific consumption of raw and industrial materials that are important for the national economy is to be decreased by an average of 4 percent annually, including specific rolled steel consumption in the metal-processing industry by 7.5 percent, and in the construction sector by 6.7 percent. The decisive results in reducing the material input are to be achieved on a qualitatively higher level through the increased application and accelerated utilization of key technologies for material savings and production innovation. To this end, measures are to be implemented for a higher refinement of lignite and crude oil, of products of the chemical industry, of ferrometallurgy and nonferrous metallurgy, of derived timber products, as well as of raw materials of the glass and ceramics industry and the building material industry; and the development of new construction materials, in particular of structural plastics and special ceramics materials is to be accelerated. At least 20-30 percent of the necessary savings of energy and material are to be implemented through a broader application of microelectronics.

In the metal-processing industry significant improvements in the input-output ratio are to be implemented through modern technologies of the primary and metal-forming techniques through the comprehensive application of economical light-metal engineering in all phases of production, and the further optimization of the blanking and processing processes, while at the same time the quality, technical reliability and durability of products is to be increased.

To this end, a high qualitative level that is in line with the best international values is to be achieved in the development and production of subcontractor products.

Measures to thoroughly improve the efficiency of corrosion and wear protection are to be continued to a greater extent by using modern long-life anticorrosive paints and highly productive coating facilities.

4. The implementation of the economic strategy of the SED cells for a more effective utilization and broader modernization of the basic assets and an essential increase of the efficiency of the investments in implementing comprehensive intensification.

The basic line in the use of investments is to directly link the purposeful utilization of the most modern equipment for the introduction of key technologies, in particular microelectronics, and for automating production with the rational utilization and modernization of the available basic assets in all fields of the national economy.

In this way decisive progress is to be made in intensification and in increasing the efficiency of the national economic reproduction process. The struggle to increase labor productivity is to be linked with the modernization of the basic assets and their higher utilization through shift-work in such a way that the pace of increasing labor productivity is higher than the pace of increasing the basic asset equipment.

By 1990 the basic asset quota is to be increased to 112 percent compared with 1985.

Through the increased modernization and the increase of the efficiency of the basic assets on a large scale preconditions are to be created in order to strengthen the material-technological basis, above all through most modern technological processes in the spirit of comprehensive intensification.

To this end M175-185 billion of investments for rationalization measures are to be made in industry and in other producing sectors.

In the processing industry the proportion of rationalization investments within overall investments must be approximately 80 percent in the 1986-1990 period. These rationalization investments are to be directly linked with the modernization of existing basic assets in the form of general repairs. To an increasing extent, capacities in the maintenance sector are to be utilized together with modern equipment to modernize complete production phases. The share of general repairs in the entire maintenance fund of the industry is to be increased from 7 percent in 1985 to at least 15 percent in 1990.

The production profile of the investment goods industry is to be developed in such a way that the development and provision of structure-determining equipment for using the investments is guaranteed in accordance with national economic requirements. Significant efforts are necessary to meet the extraordinarily increasing demands for assembling services above all for chemical facilities, industry and power plant pipe lines, industrial isolations as well as measuring and controlling facilities.

The combines' and enterprises' production of rationalization means is to be developed in such a way that it becomes the center of the most modern technology and the main element of the planned equipment investments.

In the 1986-1990 period, an annual growth of the domestic production of rationalization means of at least 13 percent is to be achieved in industry. Here, the share of investment equipment manufactured in the domestic production of rationalization means, which in 1985 was 18 percent, is to be increased to approximately 25 percent by 1990.

To secure high economic results, the use of at least 17.5 hours per calendar day is to be implemented in the branches of the processing industry for the important production equipment, and of 18-20 hours per calendar day in the equipment-intensive branches of the basic industry. At the same time, the utilization of all basic assets, in particular of the work machines and machine tools, is to be put onto a higher level in general. Compared with the present level, a utilization increase of at least 20 percent is to be achieved for this equipment by 1990.

5. As a principle of socialist management, the available material and funds are to be used more and more efficiently in all fields of the national economy.

In all fields of the national economy, measures for an efficient and flexible inventory management are to be implemented. In accordance with the requirements of reproduction, the national economic expenditure for storage is to be further decreased and the handling speed of current assets is to be accelerated.

The production means trade must effectively support the material-technological guarantee of an increase in performance in the national economy by consistently implementing the state supply policy while at the same time increasing the efficiency of the stocks, the flexibility, and the reaction capability in accordance with the national economic demands.

Here a high discipline concerning the plan and agreements is to be implemented through close cooperation between production, production means trade, and consumers; the supply work is to be made more efficient through intensifying the transportation, handling, storing and packing processes as well as administrative work; and the level of the supply of the national economy is to be further increased.

The norms and norm targets of the energy, material, and packing-material consumption as well as the storing and stock-taking economy are to be determined in accordance with the recent level of science and technology and in comparison with the advanced international level, they are to be brought up to date constantly and to be made effective concerning plan and results. For this purpose modern methods of electronic data processing are to be applied.

On this basis the initiatives of the working people in the socialist competition and in the innovation sector are to be promoted and the activities of the work collectives are to be directed toward reducing the production input and toward the efficient utilization of the material and financial funds.

In all combines and enterprises a high profit increase is to be achieved by increasing labor productivity and high quality, and by decreasing costs, in particular by reducing the production input. The national income is to be constantly increased. The prime costs per M100 of goods production are to be decreased by an average 2.2 percent per year for the industry sector and by 2.1 percent for the construction sector.

To implement the economic strategy of the party, management, planning, and economic cost accounting are to be improved as follows:

The tested system of our socialist planned economy with the combines as backbone is to be improved in such a way that the efficiency of the work is considerably increased and the advantages of socialism are more and more effectively linked with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. In accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, the central management and planning is to be further strengthened and more closely linked with the creative initiatives of the working people in the enterprises and regions while broadly developing the socialist democracy.

The qualification of management, planning and economic cost accounting is to be concentrated on even more productively developing the qualitative factors of the economic growth as a complex and on comprehensively implementing the intensively expanded reproduction in all fields and phases of the national economic reproduction process.

All measures are to be directed toward an accelerated increase in the national economic labor productivity, an increase in the distributable final product, a decrease in the input of energy and material, above all through refinement, high production quality and high export gains. Results from science and technology and their high economic profit as well as the modernization and better utilization of the basic funds are to be effectively promoted.

Cost accounting and statistics have tc be further improved and their results are to be used comprehensively.

Central state planning is to be further strengthened as the main instrument of the socialist state for the proportional development in accordance with the plan and for securing a dynamic growth of the national economy based on high efficiency.

In accordance with its importance for implementing the all-state interests, the authority of the plan and its correlated targeting is to be further increased on all levels of achievement and in all fields of the national economy.

The work of the central state organs, in particular of the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Science and Technology, is to be directed above all to finding the solution which is decisive for a high performance growth of the national economy by the complex utilization of all intensification factors.

With the available potentials, rapid development and a broad application of the key technologies is to be secured. Through them, the national economic input-output ratio is to be markedly improved.

In accordance with its role for the development of significant innovations that can be utilized with high economic productiveness, the 5-year plan of the basic research of the academy of sciences and the university sector as well as the long-term program of agricultural research are to be firmly included in the central state planning. In the 1986-90 5-Year Plan period, the state plan for science and technology is to be even more closely linked with preparing and implementing investments and project-specific investment planning in order to utilize top performances in science and technology swiftly and with the highest economic productivity. In order to implement investment projects with the most modern technology as quickly as possible, the central Project-specific correlated balancing of national-economically important equipment is to be further increased.

Through central state planning and correlated balancing, the modernization as main form of the reproduction of the basic assets is to be promoted even more effectively as is the solution of the tasks, overlapping in the national economy, a higher refinement and savings of raw and industrial materials, and resources and energy.

In accordance with its key role in improving the socialist planning the further qualification of correlated balancing is to be increasingly directed toward securing the proportional development of the national economy in accordance with the plan by better and better mastering its qualitative and quantitative interconnections, the development of new performance reserves as well as the most efficient use of the existing material and financial means seen from a national economic viewpoint.

As the main method of socialist planning, correlated balancing is to be used even more consistently for the flexible and efficient implementation of the national economic demands.

The implementation of the correlated balancing responsibility by the State Planning Commission, the ministries and by the combines requires that the work be consolidated with balance sheet directives and assigned tasks to defend the procurement and demands, to exactly examine the reported demand on the basis of norms and norm targets confirmed by the state and existing stocks as well as to build up reserves step by step to increase the capacity for reaction. The unity of plan, balance sheet, and agreement and thus the economic responsibility for carrying out the plan targets is to be guaranteed in all fields of the national economy.

In accordance with the requirements of scientific-technological progress the balance nomenclature must be constantly improved. To further improve planning and correlated balancing, the operative mastery of the national economic interconnections and to rationally master the increasing tasks, use of the modern electronic computer technology is to be increased on all levels.

In accordance with the significance of the combine as the basic form of the social organization of the socialist large-scale production, the further improvement of management, planning, and economic cost accounting is to be directed toward even more efficiently developing the possibilities of the combines for comprehensive intensification on a long-term basis. Through the management and planning work of the general directors of the combines, the advantages of a uniform central management of the potentials linked within the economic cycle of the intensively expanded reproduction must be combined even more efficiently with the further consolidation of the combines' enterprises' responsibility on the basis of the plan. Democratic centralism is to be developed in the combines in such a way that in solving complex national economic tasks of the plan, the democratic participation of the working people in managing, planning, and implementing production in socialist competition is fully guaranteed. With the help of performance comparisons, the qualification of economic analysis and the comprehensive application of the tested methods of socialist management, the enterprises' performance reserves are to be efficiently mobilized and all enterprises are to be purposefully led to the level of the best enterprises. The management work of the general directors of the combines is to be particularly concentrated on the organic linking of science and production. The research cooperation with the academy of sciences and the universities and colleges is to be further expanded on the basis of the plan and mutually binding coordination and performance agreements.

To modernize the existing basic assets by introducing most advanced technologies on a higher level, the qualitative and quantitative strengthening of the domestic production of rationalization means is to be used as a first and most important source. Especially through the accelerated use and the domestic development of the microelectronics sector, thorough modernization solutions are to be created, starting with computer-aided design, planning, production preparation and production control all the way up to complex flexible automation solutions.

In the interest of high continuity of production and further improving the full utilization of production and transportation capacities in the economic units and in the entire national economy, the centrally established quarterly, monthly, and 10-day targets must be consistently fulfilled through further raising the quality of management and planning in the combines and enterprises. The measures to improve continuity are to be effectively supported by the conclusion of economic contracts, oriented toward 10-day periods.

The economic interest of the economic units is to be linked even more closely with the economic requirements through performance appraisals of combines and enterprises on the basis of the key targets -- net production, profit, products, and services for the population and for export. In management and planning, in comparative performance appraisals, in the economic analysis of the accounting for the results of the reproduction processes the key targets have to be applied comprehensively at all levels of the national economy.

In accordance with the further development of economic cost accounting, the performance appraisal of combines and enterprises must reflect even more exactly how the qualitative growth factors are tapped by fully utilizing the enterprises' own performance reserves.

All measures have to be shaped according to the principle: What is of use to the national economy must also be an advantage for the combines and enterprises. In this spirit economic cost accounting must be linked even more closely with the plan.

By further consolidating the unity of material and financial planning it is to be ensured that the available assets are used economically and with high efficiency.

In line with the demands of comprehensive intensification new reserves for the reduction of production input and for the better utilization of the existing assets have to be continuously found and tapped by means of financial planning and cost budgeting, long-term cost concepts as well as exact cost accounting according to cost type, cost units, and cost centers, and by means of profound economic analyses.

The financial plans have to be increasingly used to check on the increase of performance according to plan and the efficiency of the reproduction process. The further improvement of work with progressive material-technical norms and norm targets is to be effectively supported by the application of economic norm targets. To this end, economic norm targets set by the state for the improvement of product quality, for export profitability, pay-off periods of investments, utilization of basic assets, reduction of unit input, and efficient inventory taking are to be brought to bear even more consistently in the economic results of the combines and enterprises.

The role of the items' profit, costs, prices, loans, and interests is to be further increased in line with the demands of a more profound economic penetration of the processes of intensively expanded reproduction.

The function of the GDR mark as an incorruptible yardstick is to be strengthened. This is to ensure that the calculations of input and results in the combines, enterprises, and agricultural production cooperatives tally with the economic calculations and that the economic units' own performances are realistically reflected.

The economic categories, such as deductions for the production fund, interests, and normative share of the combines and enterprises' profits exceeding the plan, which are effective in connection with the budget and credit facilities, are to be utilized to a greater extent.

The granting of loans is to be made dependent on a high performance and efficiency increase on the basis of the plan and in line with the yardsticks of comprehensive intensification. By granting loans and by means of bank regulation an increasing contribution must be made to raising the economic results of science and technology and to accelerating the cycle of the assets.

III. Tasks for Further Shaping the Material-Technical Basis of the National Economy

The scientific-technological revolution and the resulting speedy development of productive forces, and the widespread establishment of intensification demand the fast renewal of product ranges and of the technological structure of production.

This requires the application of high technologies and, in particular, the introduction of the key technologies. The scientific-technological, design, construction, and production preparation capacities, as well as the entire management activity are to be extensively used to fulfill these tasks. Here the exact observance of technological discipline and order in production process is of particular importance for high economic results. This also results in fundamental consequences for the shaping of working conditions, for the contents and level of the occupation and qualification structure, and for the basic and advanced training of the working people. The managers responsible, in close cooperation with the trade unions, must discuss the tasks to master the new technologies and work processes and to acquire new skills together with the working people in a far-sighted and trusting manner, and have to prepare for them everywhere.

In the 1986-90 period and up to the year 2000 the following main directions have to be implemented:

1. Intensified Development and Application of Key Technologies

Increasing the technological standard of products is basically important for ensuring on a long-term basis both stable economic growth and an increase in labor productivity. Comprehensive effects are to be achieved through the introduction of most modern technologies in the replacement of products, in increasing the economical use of raw materials, other materials and power, in enhancing flexibility and continuity in production and in improving the quality of products. Further progress in the economically effective utilization of the social labor protential and in recruiting manpower for other tasks must be achieved. High technology, particularly the key technologies, must be developed for this end at an accelerated pace and must be brought to bear on the dynamic development of the capacity of the national economy.

The dominant position of microelectronics must be further fashioned in keeping with its national economic spreading effect. By 1990 the available varieties of circuits must be enlarged through the introduction of new basic technologies for the mastery of substantially reduced structural ranges and the implementation of specific comprehensive data processing functions by means of maximum integrated circuits. The output of active electronic components must be increased by more than 26 percent and that of passive electronic components by 12 percent annually. Scientific work must be focused on developing microprocessor circuits with a 16 and 32 bit processing range, optoelectronic components for the photoconductor technology, sensors and actors on a microelectronic, optoelectronic, and micromechanical basis, display color screens and components that can be mounted on the surface. Important prerequisites for manufacturing the 1 megabit memory were created with products manufactured in 1985. With the next generation of appliances, work on which began in preparation for the 11th party congress, the requirements of the components industry concerning a progressive international level in the early nineties will be taken into account. In this connection equipment for the 4 megabit memory level must be built.

Specific user circuits must be developed and manufactured together with the users of microelectronic components.

The development and manufacture of special technological equipment for microelectronics, including printed circuits and elements of high vacuum technology, must be comprehensively expanded in accordance with the required rate of replacement. The enlargement of existing microelectronic manufacturing facilities must be directly combined with the modernization of available equipment and plants. The level of automation of the plants must be significantly enhanced through the employment of new technological special equipment with highly effective functional principles in order to boost the productivity, reliability, and availability of the components production. Microelectronic production facilities, particularly for specified user and hybrid circuits and for the manufacture of printed circuits and their assembly must be created or enlarged on an increasing scale in the combines of the processing industry and efficient groups for microelectronics must be set up in all combines of the processing industry. The coordinated manufacture of building and auxiliary materials for electronic components in keeping with the qualitative and quantitative requirements through high scientific-technical and technological efforts is of particular significance.

The demand of the GDR's national economy for modern microelectronic components and technological special equipment in the required varieties must be met by expanding the cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA member-countries.

In all sectors and branches of the national economy microelectronics must be used to achieve effective varieties of products, particularly in those for export, to enhance the economical use of both materials and power, to automate work processes, and to improve the people's working and living conditions.

The standard of training of the responsible cadres, the level of leadership activity and the working people's qualification will determine to what extent it is possible to transform most modern technical equipment into a high degree of economy.

Significant economic effects must be achieved in the 1986-90 period in the purposeful and accelerated application of computer-aided planning, design, production preparation, and realization (CAD/CAM).

A total of 85-90 thousand CAD/CAM work positions are to become effective up to 1990, positions where particularly designers, planners, technicians, industrial designers and other technical engineering cadres will be working. Productivity increases of up to 500 percent are to be achieved with these in industry and in the building industry in the technical preparation of production and in production control.

The deadlines for developing new products and for transferring them into the production must be further shortened, the economical use of materials and power must be improved through optimum constructions, the flexibility of manufacture must be adjusted to the requirements of the market, and the exploitation of basic assets must be intensified.

The available computer technology must be fully used in order to accelerate the rate in working out CAD/CAM solutions and it must be modernized through the use of the required peripheral equipment. A perceptible performance increase in supplying microcomputers, graphic technical screen equipment, modern drafting and printing technical equipment, and digitalization appliances must be ensured as a prerequisite for all this. At the same time standardized basic software and multipurpose specified user software must be supplied by the responsible combines and users' collective.

In the 1986-90 period modern computer technology is to be applied for research and development; for production preparation and control in the combines; for raising the quality of management, planning, and the drawing up of balance-sheets on all levels; for the further rationalization of work in the transport sector, in trade, banks, insurance companies, and in other sectors; as well as for the training of students, apprentices, and pupils. In order to implement comprehensive automation 160,000-170,000 office and personal computers, 1,900-1,950 small data processing installations, and 660-670 electronic data processing systems have to be produced in the 1986-90 period. High-capacity work stations for engineers are to be established on the basis of computers with a high processing range, efficient storing technology has to be developed, and graphic input and output devices must be made available.

To this end cooperation with the USSR is to be intensified. The step-by-step establishment of the automated data network is to be guaranteed by increasing the necessary technical means for devices and programs. Preconditions for the forms of communication of office teletex, videotex, and telecopying are to be worked out and introduced.

A decisive characteristic of the changes of the material-technical basis of the national economy in the 1986-90 period is the widespread development and application of automation technology.

Microelectronics, robot technology, computer technology, and information technology must be joined to it and must be increasingly brought to bear in all fields of the national economy. In addition to the extensive application in the production of large series and in mass production, the process of comprehensive automation is to be increasingly extended to the fields of production of small and medium series, which currently makes up about 60-65 percent of the production volume of metal-processing industry.

In line with decisions made in this connection, in the metal-processing industry at least 60, and in other branches of the national economy 35, projects of comprehensive automation, which will lead to considerable increases in productivity and efficiency in economically important sectors, are to be realized as yardsticks and examples until 1990. By means of accelerated creation of general automation solutions the volume of goods produced in automated processes is to be tripled in the metal-processing industry by 1990. In these automated manufacturing stages and plants project-related increased in labor productivity to 500-600 percent, in utilization time to 17-20 hours per calendar day, prime cost reductions of 15-20 percent, and savings of material of 20-40 percent are to be achieved.

Each combine meets the task to create automated manufacturing stages by accelerating the speed and quality of in-house production of rationalization means.

A considerable amount of the capacities of producers and consumers is to be concentrated on working out software as an essential part of automation solutions. With software non-material performances are to be increasingly achieved in export.

In the 1986-90 period 75,000-80,000 industrial robots are to be produced, including 10,000-12,000 industrial robots for flexible use, in order to raise the technological level, make production efficient, and improve working conditions.

The share of microelectronically equipped machine tools is to be increased to at least 80 percent by 1990.

An important basis of comprehensive automation is the introduction of modular microelectronic control systems. By above-average development and supply of highly integrated measuring, testing, and sensor devices, and the expansion of capacities for automated flexible transport, loading and unloading and storage technology as further preconditions for automation are to be created. The introduction of progressive manufacturing and processing techniques, such as laser technology, surface treatment technology, and vacuum technology are to be linked with automation.

In the field of biotechnology further progress is to be achieved in the efficient utilization of the existing production potential through modernization and rationalization as well as through pinpointed expansion of capacities.

Focal points are the development and production of highly effective diagnostic substances and pharmaceuticals for health care, the use of enzymes and food flavoring substances to increase efficiency and quality in food production, the utilization of techniques of genetic engineering and cell technology to increase performance in crop and animal production, as well as higher refinement of domestic raw materials, and obtaining usable substances from waste products, including the reduction of environmental pollution.

In the period up to 1990 biotechnological production is to be tripled. Decisive preconditions for this are to be created by concentrating the research potential as well as by mastering and applying the modern methods of biotechnology in connection with processing and automation technology based on advanced results of microelectronics.

The specific development of capacities for modern devices and installations, including technical research methods for biotechnology and for the production and supply of radiochemicals, biochemicals, laboratory chemicals, and fine chemicals is to be accelerated.

2. Development of the Energy and Raw Material Bases

Through comprehensively developing and efficiently utilizing the domestic raw material resources and through a high refinement of all available energy resources, raw materials, and materials, stable bases for implementing the economic strategy are to be created. Here the share in the GDR raw material base of energy resources and raw materials won from the domestic natural resources is to be increased in accordance with the plan.

To meet the energy demand of the national economy, the rational use of energy and energy transformation is to be consistently continued. Through optimalization of energy-intensive processes a savings potential of approximately 80 million metric tons of raw brown coal equivalent is to be developed by 1990 compared to 1985. With an available primary energy increase for energy purposes of 1 percent per annum, the planned performance increase of the national economy and the supply of the people is to be guaranteed. For this new scientific-technological and technological solutions to reduce specific energy consumption throughout the national economy must be worked out and implemented by comprehensively improving the degree of efficiency of energy transformation, distribution, and application as well as by reducing specific demand for electrical power by production installations and technological consumer goods. The share of primary energy consumption from domestic resources is to be increased from 70 percent in 1980 to 78-80 percent by 1990.

The degree of utilization of the technologically and economically usable potential of secondary energy is to be increased from 88 percent in 1985 to about 100 percent by 1990.

The material preconditions for the permanent use of raw brown coal in place of brown coal briquettes and gas in all fields of the national economy must be created in order to meet heating demands for production and heating purposes in an efficient way from a national economic view point. At the same time the significant reserves in the heat-power linkage, the use of heat from nuclear power plants, the utilization of the waste heat, and the use of geothermal energy are to be comprehensively utilized.

Raw brown coal mining is to be increased to 330-335 million metric tons by 1990. In addition, an approximately 80 million metric ton increase in capacity is to be created by means of intensification in existing open-cast pits and developing new ones. In the removal of overburden and raw brown coal mining, the necessary conditions for the required increase in performance in open-cast pits are to be created by means of technological optimalization as a result of the application of microelectronics, process computing, and laser technology. Thus, in the brown coal industry stable production is to be guaranteed under all conditions.

The refinement of domestic brown coal into high-quality energy resources for direct use like gas, coke, pulverized fuel, and briquettes is to be further intensified. In this way a contribution is to be made to the effective use of energy resources while reducing environmental pollution, in particular where consumers are decentralized, continuing to replace imported energy resources, and reducing transportation expenditure.

In order to meet demand for briquettes to ensure stable supplies for the people and the national economy, in particular for thermochemical coal refinement, and in order to ensure the supply with pulverized fuel from brown coal, briquette production is to be increased to 52 million metric tons and pulverized fuel production to 3 to 4 million metric tons in 1990. As a result of intensification and reconstruction of existing capacities, and putting the sued briquette factory in the Schwarze Pumpe Gas Combine into operation in 1989 the necessary performance increase is to be guaranteed.

The fluidized bed drying method as a new way of producing dry coal and fluidized bed firing in order to increase efficiency are to be developed to increase the opportunities for using solid fuels and reducing environmental pollution.

With the production of high-strength high-temperature brown coal coke the prerequisites for the more extensive substitution of hard coal coke in metallurgy and the production of quick lime are to be created.

In order to increase the degree of refinement of domestic brown coal, as a raw material for the chemical industry in particular, the scientific-technological preconditions for that development and introduction of new production processes that set world standards are to be created. This applies in particular to processes to produce synthesis gas and hydrogen from brown coal, including saliniferous lignite, the fluidized bed low temperature carbonization of raw brown coal as a means of comprehensively utilizing coke oven by-products, as well as the catalytic high-pressure hydrogeneration of brown coal, tars, and heavy crude oil residues to win fuel.

In the field of electrical energy production the performance capacity of existing power plants is to be increased through a high level of maintenance and comprehensive reconstruction programs in order to achieve a high rate of stability and safety in the production and supply of electrical energy.

In the 1986-90 period new capacities that will produce 2,500 megawatts of electrical energy are to be put into permanent operation.

The share of nuclear energy in electricity production is to be raised to 15 percent in 1990 from 11 percent in 1985. In general, the supply of electricity is to be raised to 124-128 billion kilowatt hours in 1990.

The preconditions for building and putting into service further nuclear power plant units in the years after 1990 are to be created; at the same time the GDR's share in deliveries and performance is to be increased. The Stendal nuclear power plant is to be put into operation in 1991.

Through more intensive application of microelectronics in electricity production and distribution the stability and operativeness of the plants is to be increased. Simultaneously, this is to make an important contribution to the increase of efficiency by reducing losses, in particular reducing unit input of fuel heat in electricity production.

By optimally utilizing existing networks -- which have to be expanded -- for energy conduction and transmission, applying high-capacity electrotechnical equipment and servicing it carefully, the reliability of the electricity supply is to be increased. A reduction of specific network losses by 8-13 percent in 1990 compared with 1985 is to be achieved.

City gas production is to be raised from 7.8 billion cubic meters in 1985 to 8-8.2 billion cubic meters in 1990. Here the share of gas produced on the basis of brown coal is to increase to more than 45 percent. In order to ensure the gas supply during winter the capacity and size of underground gas tanks is to be increased. Natural gas imported on the basis of long-term contracts with the USSR will be primarily used to substitute crude oil products, to raise refinement of raw materials in the chemical industry, and as a highly effective energy resource in high-temperature processes.

The supply of district heating for large newly built units and extensive areas of reconstruction is to be ensured as a priority on the basis of raw brown coal. The share of apartments supplied with district heating is to be increased to about 25 percent in 1990. The efficiency of district heating supply is to be raised through the further development of network systems and storage facilities as well as by intensified utilization of secondary energy and new energy sources, such as geothermal energy, with intensified use of large heat pumps.

In the chemical industry demand is to be met with high-quality products for the GDR and export through high refinement of available domestic and imported -- mainly from the USSR -- raw materials. This is to increase the share of chemical products with a higher degree of refinement in total production from 35 percent in 1985 to more than 40 percent by 1990.

The measures taken until 1985 for the economically more efficient utilization of oil by deeper cracking are to be consistently continued.

In order to ensure the necessary increase in organic raw materials for the chemical industry, refining of brown coal is to be intensified. By direct use of brown coal and further-refined products the chemical industry is to be supplied with raw materials corresponding to a crude oil equivalent of 11 million metric tons in 1990 in comparison with 7 million metric tons in 1985.

In the period up to 1990 higher refinement of domestic carbochemical raw materials is to be consistently continued. The procurement of brown coal tars and oils is to be raised to more than 1 million tons per year and, on the basis of modern processes, is to be entirely converted into electrode coke, paraffins, benzol, phenol, lubricants, fuels, and heating oil.

In the period up to 1990 methanol chemistry is to be further expanded and scientific-technological work is to be oriented in such a way that synthesis gas and methanol develop into a strategic raw material reserve for the period after 1990. The share of domestic brown coal high-temperature coke is to be raised to more than 70 percent as a long-term carbochemical raw material basis for the GDR in the carbide process.

On the basis of constant crude oil processing and an appropriate integrated concept for crude oil processing, refining of crude oil products, as well as for using imported natural gas and carbochemical liquid products as raw materials, the national economy's increasing demand for raw materials for chemistry and of liquid energy resources is to be guaranteed.

By means of intensive expansion of cracking installations it is to be ensured that the share of light products in the final products of crude oil processing is going to reach 75 percent by 1990 and that the use of crude oil as a raw material is increased to 27-29 percent. The use of high-quality imported natural gas as a raw material is to be raised by intensifying fertilizer plants and hydrogen production to 28-31 percent. By intensifying existing production plants for ammonia in Piesteritz and Leuna and by expanding the hydrogen production plants in Zeitz the technical preconditions for this development are to be created.

Domestic mineral raw materials, such as sand, mineral salt, potash, anhydrite, fluorspare, and limestone, as well as secondary raw materials such a sulfur dioxide from fumes and waste products containing rare earths have to be refined to high-grade raw materials and special products through highly productive processes and with the lowest possible input. Priority issues in this development are in particular processes for the refinement of silicate raw materials to high-quality silicic acid products and silicones.

In order to ensure raw material supply for the processing industry highly productive technologies are to be used to increasingly produce such materials that meet the specific demands for the production of high-quality finished goods. This particularly applies to plastic and elastic materials with special characteristics for the metal processing industry, the construction sector, and the consumer goods industry, to synthetic fibers and silks, as well as to special and auxiliary materials for microelectronics. The further increase of production of plastic goods to 117 percent by 1990 is to be concentrated on the development of special models and on the introduction of new polymer materials, particularly for microelectronics. The production of filled and enforced plastics and the processing of secondary plastics is to be further increased in order to raise the funds of chemical materials.

In the case of chemical fibers, production of synthetic silk is to be raised by 1990 to about 121 percent compared with 1985 and that of synthetic fibers to about 132 percent. The product range is to be supplemented by polyurethane silk, hollow viscose fibers, and modal viscose fibers, as well as high-temperature fiber materials to substitute for asbestos.

For this purpose, production of acrylonitrile, terephthalic acid, and caprolactam is to be increased. On the the basis of new processing principles, highly refined special product ranges of carbon and aramide fibers are to be produced for the first time; these are used for giving strength to polymer compounds.

The "intensification of production of highly refined chemical fiber materials" central youth project will be continued.

An essential precondition for further increasing yields per hectare and animal production is to supply qualitatively improved fertilizers, plant protection substances, and pesticides, in particular fungicides, as well as growth stimulators. By developing and introducing nitrification inhibitors, the effectiveness of nitrogenous fertilizers is to be considerably increased.

In the 1986-90 period the output of chemical installation construction is to be increased by 7 percent annually. Construction is to be more intensively concentrated on installations and equipment for catalytic high-pressure hydrogenation of brown coal, for biotechnology and the use of domestic raw materials, as well as for the increased utilization of secondary raw materials, including measures for environmental protection.

In the period up to 1990 metallurgy has the task of guaranteeing supply to the national economy and production of goods for export by increasing the share of refined products of steadily rising quality and in a broad range. Through scientfic-technological improvement of the production processes and the intensive utilization of the extensive metallurgical production capacities, it is to be ensured that the share of highly refined product ranges in the metallurgical production program rises to about 90 percent by 1990.

By means of newly and further developing metallurgical finished goods, an essential contribution is to be made to further reducing unit input of metal in the national economy, and machinebuilding is to be effectively supported in improving the input-output ratio. The preconditions for this are to be created by widespread application of modern processes and technologies in all production stages of metallurgy on the basis of a high degree of automation and mostly computer-aided preparation, control, and management of production. In ferrometallurgy the full metallurgical cycle in the East Metallurgical Combine in Eisenhuettenstadt (EKO) is to be closed by building a hot wide strip rolling mill in the EKO and thus the successfully started strategy of general refinement of raw materials up to the metallurgical finished product in interconnected processing stages is to be continued. The entire metallurgical cycle from the converter steel mill to the hot wide strip mill to the cold rolling mill is to be brought to international top achievements in its productivity and efficiency by means of comprehensive automation and by increasing the working people's level of qualification.

In the Maxhuette metallurgical plant, the testing of a solid state converter as an important technology of the future is to be continued with the aim of industrial utilization.

Through expanded application of ladle metallurgical refining processes, the production of special steels that meet the highest requirements is to be developed -- with the economical use of alloy elements -- in such a way that the demand of rolled steel products and forged pieces is met. In order to introduce on a wide scale the advantages for the economical use of material and energy of powder metallurgy into the national economy and in order to develop powder metallurgy to a top technology, the VEB Metallurgical Plant Thale is to be made the center of powder metallurgy in the GDR.

Nonferrous metallurgy has the task of supplying electrical engineering and electronics, in particular microelectronics, with high-quality special and specialized products in such a way that the material preconditions for an accelerated development of these high technologies are created. The domestic raw materials are to be utilized in such a way that their contents of nonferrous heavy metals, precious metals, and rare earths can be comprehensively utilized. New processes and technologies are to ensure a stable copper production and in increasing tin procurement from domestic raw materials. Introduction of the process for utilizing domestic raw materials in aluminum production is to be started.

The potash industry is to direct its development in performance and efficiency to securing, through scientific-technological measures of exploiting and processing raw material, a stable production of potash fertilizers of 3,450 metric kilotons of potassium oxide per year, despite deteriorating deposit conditions. The quality improvement of the products for the national economy and export is to be consistently continued and a constantly increasing share of the usable substances of the potash raw materials is to be utilized.

To supply the national economy with glass and ceramic industrial materials on the basis of domestic mineral raw materials, automated, energy-saving technologies and processes have to be developed and applied. A priority task is to increase the supply of such products that are in line with the demands of the key technologies, like microelectronics, biotechnology, and refinement chemistry. By an increasing offer of high quality glass and ceramic products, product quality in the vehicle construction sector, in the construction sector and in plant engineering is to be increased. In accordance with the increasing significance of the construction materials having a ceramic base, the production and application of new ceramic materials is to be prepared by 1990 and a capacity for producing 1,000 metric tons of Ilmavit [as published] is to be taken into operation.

The introduction of progressive energy-efficient melting processes for container glass in connection with the use of high-performance container glass automatic machines will guarantee that the demand of the bottling industry is met in accordance with the quality norms and will expand the application of glass containers in the GDR national economy.

With the development and application of plasma melting processes, silicious and glass industrial materials of top quality have to be made available.

To further utilize secondary raw materials the use of broken glass of 440 metric kilotons in 1985 is to be increased to 460 metric kilotons in 1990. As a precondition to guarantee the qualitative and quantitative performance increase in the glass and ceramics industry, the production of silicate raw materials is to be increased in particular for vitreous sands, kaolin and ceramic clays and to be started for felspar concentrate. For new ceramic construction materials, processes are to be developed and applied in production for high-quality chemical intermediate products.

Geology's task is to provide the necessary increase in supplies for the expansion of the mineral raw material base through the concentrated use of geological prospecting capacities.

In the 1986-90 period, 13 billion cubic meters of domestic natural gas are to be produced for a stable supply of gas in the GDR and are to be made available to efficiently meet the supply. By 1990 115 billion cubic meters of exploitable natural gas reserves are to be found and the exploitation of the natural gas-condensate deposit of Heringsdorf is to be guaranteed.

Forestry is to increase timber procurement to 11.6 million cubic meters by 1990. At the same time, improvement of forest land is to be further increased.

Key points are the all-round improvement of the condition of the forests and the doubling of care for young forests. All timber, including windfall and brushwood as well as timber scraps, is to be processed and used in accordance with its utility value. In addition to this, the production and yield of the forests are to be guaranteed, the reforestation work is to be carried out in accordance with the plan, the living wood reserves are to be enriched, the cultivation of forest plants is to be intensified, and the mechanization of the work is to be further increased. The FDJ action "Healthy Forest" will be continued. Through reconstruction, modernization, and rationalization using the most recent scientific-technological findings, the raw material wood is to be used in a more complex way in the wood-processing industry and is to be used for the production of highly refined products, in particular sawn lumber particleboard and veneers.

In the pulp, paper, and packing material industry the preconditions for increasing the production of packing materials from paper, paperboard, cardboard, and foils to 118-120 percent by 1990 compared to 1985 are to be created. For this, a higher refinement of raw materials into fiber materials and papers is to be achieved and the share of secondary raw materials is to be further increased.

To strengthen the material and raw material base of the national economy the reuse of the resulting secondary raw materials and industrial waste products is to be implemented in the cycle of enterprises and the national economy. Thus the procurement of industrial raw materials important for the national economy is to be met by the comprehensive utilization of this domestic raw material potential to 14-15 percent. The utilization of the secondary raw materials is to be increased to altogether 35 to 36 million metric tons by 1990.

Through comprehensively utilizing the internationally most advanced results of science and technology, the collection, preparation, transportation, and utilization processes of the secondary raw materials and industrial waste products are to be intensified and a continuous supply of the processing economic branches is to be guaranteed.

In all combines it must be guaranteed that through the use of the existing research and development potential, complex solutions to efficiently utilize the substances from slags, muds, lyes, ashes, waste gases, and sewage waters to secure the supply with metals, fats, sulfur as well as fodder and fertilizers are implemented. New solutions are to be worked out and applied to prepare a complex recycling of nonferrous and precious metals from electronic scrap, coated metals, and composite materials. Thus, a contribution to environmental protection will be made at the same time.

In all social fields further reserves of secondary raw materials are to be developed by making more efficient and intensive the collection organization and by mobilizing comprehensive mass initiatives. The collection of ferrous and nonferrous scrap metal, waste paper, waste oil, thermoplast wastes, returnable glass containers, and wood scraps are main points. The procurement of secondary materials from residential households is to be further increased above all by a more intensive use of a collection points network and by assuring its reliability. To mobilize all reserves, the best experiences from comparisons of various levels are to be generalized by utilizing international experience. In connection with the building and reconstruction of residential areas, the possibilities to hand in secondary raw materials are to be expanded.

The initiatives of the members of the FDJ and the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization in collecting secondary raw materials are to be comprehensively supported.

In the bezirk and kreise, rational and regional solutions are to be created to utilize the locally different waste products; this applies in particular to the reuse of waste asphalt, solvents, waste emulsions, antifreeze-water mixtures, and metal-containing muds.

3. Production of Modern Equipment, Machines, Subcontractor Parts and Spare Parts

On the basis of the high pace of the scientific-technological work and the accelerated innovation of the production range, the metal-processing industry has to make available products of a high scientific-technological level and high quality for all fields of the national economy and for export. For this, the flexibility and ability to react in production as well as in shaping cooperation relations are to be increased, enterprises are to be modernized, manufacturing engineering and the production organization are to be essentially improved, and existing capacities are to be used more efficiently.

A fundamental task of the economic policy is to further increase the share of microelectronics in machines and equipment as well as in the industrial consumer goods production. The main thing is to produce high-quality goods with the most modern technology. As a precondition for that, complex automation is to be accelerated in all branches of the metal-processing industry.

The increase of the manufacturing level, the improvement of the efficiency, and the quality of the manufacturing processes are to be guaranteed above all by the concentrated use of new technologies. Here main points are the use of modern coating processes, special ceramic materials as cutting and construction materials, powder metallurgy to produce precision parts, lasers to implement highly productive cutting and welding processes and to measure and test, and automated assembling processes in the medium- and large-scale series production.

With the use of modern primary and metal-forming processes as well as with the combination and substitution of processing methods, processing steps are to be saved in manufacturing, the processing times are to be reduced by up to 50 percent, and material and energy savings by 50-60 percent are to be implemented.

The development and production of devices and facilities for biotechnology are to be accelerated. Central tasks of the metal processing industry are plants and devices for the preparation of raw materials and products, specific research technology as well as facilities for waste water and waste gas purification. In the field of electrotechnology and electronics, the industrial goods production is to be increased to 149-151 percent and a production innovation rate of about 34 percent per year is to be implemented.

Apart from the tasks for the accelerated development and application of microelectronics throughout the national economy, and the material preconditions to be made in this connection for modern computer technology, electrotechnology and electronics are to develop and make available new production generations of the equipment and plant-specific automatic control, driving, and measuring technology, the communications technology, and the scientific apparatus engineering.

In the field of the plant-specific automation technology, new microcomputer-based automation equipment for rolling mills, cement factories, large-scale equipment for open pits, chemical plants, and for the reconstruction and the building of power plants, including nuclear power plants, are to be made available. The production of industrial measurement, control, and regulating equipment is to be increased to 181-183 percent by 1990. Another precondition for the broad implementation of automation in the national economy is the significant increase of the production of important elements in the chain between automation facilities and the technological processes that are to be controlled, like large-scale and medium-scale machines, direct current generators, and electronic power actuators for electrical drives.

Up to 1990 the pace of development in the field of electronic communications technology must be further stepped up and a transition must be accomplished to digital communications equipment for selected appliances and software complexes. With this development the process of integrating formerly independent and new services -- such as language communications, telecopying, teletyping, data and picture transmission -- into a system with national economic effects must be prepared.

In scientific appliance building reserves must be tapped through a further shortening of development and transfer times and through enhancing the standard of technological production. The industrial commodity output of the machine building branches is to be increased to 130 - 132 percent in the 1986-90 period.

Up to 1990, 40 - 50 percent of the entire production volume must be produced in the form of comprehensive machine systems. Manufacture of microelectronic components and modules must be further developed or set up in the machine-building combines in order to enhance the technological standard of production and the quality of products.

Heavy machinery building and plant construction bear great responsibility for developing and producing modern equipment and plants for the extraction, processing and refinement of power sources, raw materials, and waste products. In developing the output of this sector so that by 1990 it is 128 percent as compared with 1985, above-average production increases are to be achieved; namely, a 135 to 136 percent increase for surface mining installations, up 130 to 131 percent for ventilization and airconditioning plants. Scientific-technical development must be aimed at improving the input-output ratio, at enhancing the all-round use of basic types through consumer-oriented modifications, at stepping up the degree of automaticn and reliability as a prerequisite for semiautomatic operations, and at a reduction in specific power consumption. The focal points of interest are surface mining equipment and installations; plants for the refinement of coal and the manufacture of brown coal dust; equipment for nuclear power plants; water-treatment plants; rolling mills and rolling mill equipment; products for the construction and transportation industries and for rationalizing transportation, transshipping and storage operations; plants and equipment for the exploitation of thermal resources, as well as equipment and installations based on ventilation, air-conditioning, and dust-removal technology. Up to 1990, supplies of technology for internal plant transportation, transshipping, and storage which meet the requirements of automation must be doubled.

In the 1986-90 period machine tool and processing machinery construction must enhance the output of machine tools up to 148 to 150 percent. In the production of machine tools, the proportion equipped with microelectronic technical equipment must be increased to 80 percent by 1990. Machine tools must be more intensely developed and produced as a component part of automated manufacturing complexes and sectors and must be supplied both to the national economy and for exports.

The output of machinery and equipment within textile- and printing-machine building is to be increased to 137 to 140 percent respectively. Efficient final products with microelectronics must be developed and manufactured on the basis of the most recent scientific-technical findings. Further progress in productivity is to be accomplished by integrating more process stages into automated plants for manufacturing textile and printing products.

High performance tools on the basis of coated cutting materials, tungsten-free hard metals, and cutting ceramics are to be supplied in order to reduce manufacturing time in automated production.

In general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction the further development of the products and machine systems for agriculture must be aimed at increasing soil fertility and substantially improving the input-output ratio, particularly in order to reduce pressure on the soil and, cut fuel consumption, and aimed at increasing utilization times and reliability.

Decisive progress must be ensured in improving the quality of work, in combining several work operations, and in cutting losses, particularly through the comprehensive application of microelectronics. In keeping with the different requirements of the market, comprehensive solutions must be produced flexibly and offered on the basis of both self-propelled and towed technical equipment. The development and production of tractors must focus on different performance classes and on broading the number of variants. Above-average increase rates must be achieved in the manufacture of spare parts. The further development of the manufacture of utility motor vehicles must be particularly concentrated on engines with higher performance and lower fuel consumption, on increasing utilization times, and on increased comfort.

The capacity of machine construction for the food industry and the non-essential-food, beverage, and tobacco industries must be increased in order to supply the national economy and to guarantee export tasks. The focal points are processing and packaging equipment, as well as modern technical weighing equipment. In this context, comprehensive solutions that use new functional principles and serial production development must be provided.

In medical and laboratory technology the reliability and range of application of appliances must be enhanced through the use of modern electronics. New mechanized and automated systems for analysis, diagnosis, and therapy must be developed and manufactured for both domestic needs and for exports.

Appliances and laboratory equipment for biotechnological research and production are to be manufactured as a result of the further development and specialization of production facilities.

The supply of subcontractor products that determine functions and quality decisively influences the efficiency of the finished goods producer, the scientific-technological level and the speed of rationalization, automation, and modernization in the entire national economy. In the branches of the subcontracting industry, the development and introduction into production of new goods with decisively improved performance characteristics have to be ensured at a 30-40 percent degree of production renewal, and the increase of the technological level of subcontractor goods production is to be promoted by establishing flexible automated manufacturing systems with continuing standardization and unification of individual parts and component parts. In the machine-building sector this applies to such subcontractor products as gears and couplings, pumps and compressors castings, instruments, hydraulic and pneumatic component parts, tools, roller bearings, and standard parts. In the electrical engineering and electronics sector the CNC 700 control system, as well as new measuring, testing, and sensor devices and devices of direct-current drive technology with annual growth rates of 15-20 percent are to be developed and produced.

In-house production of rationalization equipment is to be developed to an above-average degree and is to be made the decisive carrier of modernization and automation. It must make an increasing contribution to the efficient application of the key technologies. In the metal processing industry production of component parts and subcontractor products to support the in-house production of rationalization equipment in one's own field and in the other branches of the national economy has to be further raised.

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As an essential precondition for comprehensive intensification, in particular by means of modernization, reconstruction, and rationalization, equipment producers have to work out scientific-technological solutions which can be applied in a multivalent way for modernizing the stock of basic assets and export and have to make available standard-determining component parts and subcontractor products. Modernization is to be organized on an industrial scale for selected machines and equipment.

In the metal processing industry the amount of processing machinery and machine tools that have to be modernized is to be tripled during the 1986-90 period in comparison with the 1981-85 period by creating further centralized modernization capacities, in particular within the framework of the combine's own production of rationalization equipment, by expanding the offer of model modernization blueprints, and by increasing the range of standardized component parts and modernization modules. Productivity, quality and capacity of the assembly process are to be raised.

4. Development of Industrial Consumer Goods Production

Production and offer of high-quality consumer goods have to be guaranteed in all sectors of the national economy in such a way that the qualitatively and quantitatively increasing needs of the population are better and better satisfied. One has to proceed from the premise that in connection with rising income the material interest of the working people in fulfilling high performance and efficiency targets and in speedily increasing labor productivity is mainly influenced by the offer of highly refined industrial consumer goods.

The population's demand for superior-quality products is rising and must be met even better. The production of luxury commodities and food is to be increased in accordance with the population's increasing demand. In all sectors of the national economy, more high-quality consumer goods are to be developed -- mainly by higher refinement of domestic basic materials -- and have to be produced in numbers that meet the demand of the population, the societal institutions, and the demands of export.

By means of increasing performances in the combines and enterprises it is to be ensured that until 1990 production and offer of industrial goods, in particular industrial consumer goods, for high-standard living in connection with the implementation of the housing program, for high education and vivid intellectual life, for high-quality and varied leisure time activities, and for efficient housework, are to be increased at an accelerated pace and are to be made available in the required assortments and at the appropriate time.

The production of industrial consumer goods for the population, the societal institutions, and for exports are to be increased to 130-132 percent by 1990 in comparison with 1985.

The production of newly-developed consumer goods is to be raised to 145-150 percent in 1990 compared with 1985.

It is a priority to develop and produce in great numbers such high-quality and attractive consumer goods that distinguish themselves by good quality, increasing service value, and easy operability, as well as by being international novelties and are therefore readily bought by the population.

On the basis of high economic results of science and technology and in accordance with the changes in the demand of the population, 30-40 percent of the goods in consumer goods production are to be renewed per year, including a renewal of 70 percent in the product lines of youth fashion. With the new development of consumer goods, technologies, and processes, the further considerable reduction of specific input of material, energy, and water, the improvement of the input-output ratio in line with international top values, and high requirements for service value, quality, and national economic efficiency are to be consistently implemented. The results of modern industrial design are to be used on a large scale.

Demanding and interesting tasks for the development of new consumer goods and modern technologies are to be set down for the researchers, developers, innovators, and rationalizers, and the youth initiatives, in particular those of the FDJ young researchers collectives, are to be purposefully promoted and utilized.

The production of entertainment electronics, technical consumer goods to make housework easier, of products for sports and leisure time, as well as fashionable clothing and high-quality foods and beverages is to be increased at an especially fast rate. The targets for consumer goods production are to be directed as guaranteeing at all times a stable supply of the population with goods for everyday consumption, in particular with staple food and goods for children, with fashionable clothing for young people, the "1000 little things," spare parts, and other important basic consumer goods.

At the same time it must be ensured that the goods already introduced into the market that are in high demand are produced in larger amounts and with increasing utility characteristics, that their product ranges are expanded, and that they are produced according to demand.

The efficiency of the traditional consumer goods combines and of the enterprises of consumer goods production must be purposefully increased by modernization and reconstruction on the basis of most recent technological solutions. In the combines that mainly manufacture producer goods, the standards and speed of the scientific-technological work for the consumer goods production are to be increased. In special departments or enterprises industrial consumer goods that determine the characteristics of production and have a high quality are to be further developed as main production lines, and broad assortments of products in high demand have to be economically produced in large numbers for the supply to the population and the societal institutions and for the export.

For the consumer goods production, in-house production of rationalization equipment is to be expanded, deliveries of high-quality subcontractor products are to be ensured, and highly productive equipment for modernization and reconstruction must be made available to consumer goods producers.

Mainly in the bezirk-administered combines, production is to be directed at securing supply according to demand with the assortments of the "1000 little things," with spare parts and accessories, as well as at a broad product range for households, leisure time, sports, and tourism, and for interior design of apartments and houses. The production of regionally typical consumer goods is to be expanded on the basis of domestic raw materials and the utilization of tested traditions.

In the combines of electrical engineering and electronics the production of consumer goods for the population and for export is to be increased by 8 percent per year. The development and production of popular goods in all price ranges and different designs are to be considerably accelerated.

Mainly by utilizing the results of microelectronics, a wide range of color television sets, hi-fi home radio equipment, stereo radio recorders, energy-saving lamps and chandeliers, efficient electrical household appliances, and clocks to be guaranteed. Until 1990 the production of color television sets and radios is to be increased to 125 percent in each category.

In the machine-building combines, efforts are to be directed at improving the input-output ratio in the case of technical consumer goods, reducing unit input of energy, and raising easy serviceability. The production of private cars is to be raised to more than 240,000 units by 1990, and that of motorcycles to 124-125 percent. Four-cycle Otto engines must be used to reduce fuel consumption. The range of motorcycles and bicycles is to be expanded, the products are to be improved in scientific-technological respects, and supply of spare parts according to demand is to be ensured. The development and production of fully-automated washing machines of a space- and material-saving design are to be accelerated. In the case of refrigerators and freezers, unit input of energy is to be further reduced and the product range is to be expanded. The production of household sewing machines is to be raised to 160-162 percent by 1990.

The production of new, high-quality chemical consumer goods is to be considerably increased. In particular, wall and floor coverings in top quality and modern design, new assortments of glues and self-adhesive tapes, household chemical aerosols and household chemicals, photographic films with high color brilliancy and contrast sensitivity, as well as new series of high-quality cosmetics have to be developed and produced according to demand.

In light industry, production is to be raised to 123-124 percent. Pinpointed measures to increase light industry's efficiency are to be implemented. They focus on the further raising of production of cotton yarns, worsted, and textile surfaces, on rationalizing processes for production preparation in cutting departments, as well as on rationalizing sewing and assembling processes in the production of ready-made clothes.

Clothing assortments are to be produced and supplied in up-to-date fashion, according to seasons, and in all price ranges and sizes. The share of attractive and easy-care products is to be steadily increased.

The production of fashionable clothes for young people is to be aimed at a stable supply with such products typical of youth that can be combined with others, used on all occasions, and that are fashionable and attractive. The tasks for developing fashionable clothing for young people are to be set down together with the annual national economic plans in a separate plan and must be coordinated with the leadership of the youth association.

In the production and supply of shoes and leather goods the basic demand and a stable supply with product ranges for children and young people, and a wide range of high-quality products are to be ensured. In the shoe and leather-goods industry, waste-free processing of raw hides in leather production is to be ensured by applying biotechnological process.

Concerning consumer goods of the glass, ceramics, and paper industries, the production structure has to be qualitatively improved, the assortments have to be expanded and supplemented -- in particular in the case of household china, drinking glasses, and wall paper -- in line with the increasing demands of the population and in export.

In the wood and interior furnishings industry production is to be raised to about 125 percent. Performance development in the furniture industry is to be directed at meeting the population's demand in connection with the implementation of the housing program and efficient exports. By higher refinement of wood materials an expansion of the range of varieties of standard models, a differentiation of assortments, and a general increase and guarantee of quality are to be ensured.

In the case of toys, a wide range of attractive products is to be supplied. This includes toys and games which promote the development of intellectual and creative abilities and manual skills in children, which stimulate their creative thinking, and introduce them to scientific-technological progress.

In the bezirk-administered industry, production is to be increased to 123-125 percent on the basis of consolidating the combines. To this end, existing capacities are to be rationalized and modernized more intensively. The bezirk-administered combines have a high responsibility in producing attractive consumer goods, in particular products for everyday consumption and assortments of the "1000 little things" for everyday life.

The combines and enterprises of the construction sector have to further increase -- in accordance with the population's demands -- production of building materials and of finished goods for maintenance and modernization of apartments and apartment houses, for the improvement of heat insulation, for the modernization of heating and sanitary installations, and for the shaping of leisure areas.

5. Development of the Construction Sector

The construction sector must guarantee the realization of the planned building projects for strengthening the material-technical basis of the national economy as well as the further consistent implementation of the housing program in the unity of w construction, reconstruction, modernization, and maintenance through comprehensive intensification and socialist rationalization and by increasing the economic effectiveness of science, technology, and quality. Performance capacity is to be increased while further improving efficiency and quality of building. Building output of the national economy is to be raised to 116-118 percent by 1990 with an above-average increase of the share of building repairs; this includes an increase of 118-120 percent in the sector of the Ministry of Construction. Net production is to be raised to 130-132 percent in the sector of the Ministry of Construction in comparison with 1985.

Priority items in this development are:

-- Labor productivity is to be increased by an annual average of 5.6 percent. In the case of decisive building processes such as maintenance and modernization, monolithic concrete and brickwork construction, interior works, and communal construction work, growth rates of 7-9 percent are to be achieved;

-- In order to increase efficiency of investments in the national economy, unit input in building is to be reduced to 10 percent in the case of new investment projects. In order to fulfill the state norm targets for construction time, this time has to be reduced by 15 percent;

-- A performance increase in construction output to 116-118 percent with a reduction of input in raw materials, materials, energy, and transportation is to be guaranteed. By means of new and further developed building materials, optimal material combinations, and prefabricated products and construction parts with an improved input-output ratio, the further reduction of unit input of rolled steel by an annual average of 6.7 percent, of sawn lumber by 4 percent, and of cement by 5 percent is to be ensured. This is to create preconditions for the further reduction of production input by 7.5 percent by 1990;

-- On the basis of the universal implementation of the values of the best and the norm targets, the most economical use of the existing funds and the preservation of the cost limits, a decisive reduction of the prime costs is to be guaranteed.

Research and development capacities are to be concentrated on creating a strong scientific-technological lead to increase economic and sociopolitical efficiency. Research and development tasks are to be carried out on the basis of economic relations and agreements with the combines of the construction sector with high productivity. The main profits are in particular the scientific preconditions of applying progressive technical engineering findings to save material and energy, for a higher refinement of domestic raw materials and secondary raw materials, and for the development of highly productive technologies by using microelectronics, robot technology, and modern computer technology.

In consistently continuing the housing construction program, the complex character is to be further increased by completing apartments and communal facilities on time. In the 1986-1990 period, over a million apartments have to be built or modernized. Here the most favorable relationship of expenditure and sociopolitical effects and the complete utilization of the existing stock is to be implemented. In the industrial housing construction sector building components that have varied uses are to be created that better take into account the demands of building in cities in a functional, creative, and technological way while strictly keeping to norm targets for expenditures.

The accelerated continuation of the housing construction sector, as well as of the other building tasks, to further shape the capital of the GDR, Berlin, as a political, economic, scientific, and intellectual-cultural center is to be guaranteed with the support of all bezirke, in particular within the framework of the central youth project "FDJ Initiative Berlin." Here, new yardsticks have to be set concerning the productivity, efficiency, and quality of building, as well as a demanding architectural design.

On the basis of the regional development concepts, the scope and pace of modernization and building repairs are to be further accelerated in the kreis-controlled construction sector. Through the comprehensive application of scientific-technological findings, the increased domestic production of rationalization means, the development of local material reserves, and the reduction of unjustified differences in the level, the labor productivity in the kreis-controlled construction sector is to be further increased.

In implementing building investments to strengthen the material-technological base of our national economy, the process of the investment preparation in the construction sector is to be further improved. On the basis of long-term plan preparation based on concepts, a high building pace, an efficient utilization of the building technology, and a reduction of the building costs are to be implemented by the concentrated use of industrial building capacities. In this connection, the level of the management and organization is to be further increased. Modern management instruments are to be applied to an increasing extent.

The growing tasks of structural engineering planning are to be solved through consistent intensification and purposeful computer-based planning.

Together with those who give the orders, and the building and equipment enterprises, good conditions for a concentrated and continuous building activity, and, thus, for the full use of the working time and the construction technology in the multiple shift system are to be created.

The construction material and premanufacturing industry is to be directed in accordance with the demands of intensification toward securing the building tasks in line with demand and quality, and especially taking into account modernization, preservation of existing houses, the energy-economically advantageous building, the supply of the people, and the efficient implementation of the export tasks. By 1990, the production of the building material and premanufacturing industry on the basis of domestic raw material and secondary raw materials is to be increased to 115 to 117 percent compared to 1985. The production of consumer goods and building materials for the people is to be increased to 139-141 percent. In this connection, products with a higher degree of premanufacturing and completion, above all plate material and complete system solutions for expansion and reconstruction, as well as more highly refined mineral wool products, are to be developed to an increasing extent. The production of insulating materials is to be increased 150 percent by putting into operation the capacities in Flechtingen and Luebz. In the reproduction process of the construction sector the share of more highly refined products in the industrial goods production of 76 percent in 1985 is to be increased 882 percent by 1990. A 17-18 percent annual innovation rate of the products is to be guaranteed and production with the quality sign "Q" is to be increased by 58 percent by 1990 compared to 1985. Through the introduction of new processes, technologies, and products, the specific use of production process energy is to be reduced by 3.7-4.0 percent per year. For this, coke-free burning processes are to be introduced in the lime and mineral wool industry.

The production of rationalization means in the construction sector is to be increased to at least 147 percent and to be directed onto a broad introduction of modern technologies and the material guarantee of the planned equipment investments. While increasingly using microelectronics, a high quality of the products and an efficient production meeting the quality standards are to be guaranteed.

The construction sector has to make an increasing contribution to solving the foreign economic tasks of the national economy and to implement construction projects of the socialist economic integration, in accordance with the stipulations made to secure the energy and raw material base of the GDR.

6. Development of Agriculture, Foodstuff Industry

In the comprehensive intensification of agricultural production the advantages of the high level of concentration in the LPG's and state farms specializing in plant and animal production are to be utilized even better by consistently deepening cooperation and efficiently exhausting the potentials of both forms of property for a further increase in production and efficiency.

To this end, labor productivity is to be increased further in order to guarantee a stable, constantly improving supply of high quality foodstuffs to the people and of agricultural raw materials to industry, in order to make an increasing contribution to the national income and further improve living conditions in the villages.

The solution of these closely interlinked tasks requires that we improve the socialist production conditions, exhaust the potentials of cooperative property more efficiently, and further expand the firm alliance of the workers class with the class of cooperative peasants as a political basis of our socialist society. The deepening of cooperation relations and the constant improvement of the production cooperation councils' work is to be directed toward the intensification of agricultural production and the improved exhaustion of all reserves in the soil-plant-animal cycle. The production cooperation councils are to be given the ability to implement, in a qualified way, the economic management functions conferred upon them by further consolidating the legal independence and economic responsibility of the LPG's and state farms, and further developing cooperative democracy. The existing agricultural-industrial associations have to use their potential for the accelerated application of scientific-technological progress and for development in proportion with the regional plan for the agricultural reproduction process, with the aim of developing their LPG, state farm, and other member enterprises into enterprises with top production and efficiency.

The further stable securing of the foodstuff supply for the people based on domestic raw materials will in the future also be a priority task of the entire society. For this, the sectors and branches of the national economy that contribute to securing nutrition and to significant domestic raw material production are to be developed, according to plan in a concerted way. Within the framework of intensively expanded reproduction, the initiatives of the cooperative peasants and workers are to be directed toward comprehensively utilizing scientific-technological progress in connection with the peasants' experiences and higher quality work, in order to exhaust the performance reserves per hectare and per animal, while simultaneously improving the input-output ratio. The tested work with the plot-related maximum yield and the stable-related maximum performance concepts is to be qualitatively improved and linked directly with the application of the socialist performance principle. In this process the better utilization of natural forces and biological growth factors increases in importance. These are to be developed more and more completely through the reproduction of existing and the introduction of qualitatively new production means on the basis of microelectronics, biotechnology, and other scientific-technological innovations.

To meet the increasing demand for high-quality refined foodstuffs, in particular animal products based on the domestic fodder supply, as well as the demand for all domestically producible raw materials, the intensification of crop production is to be continued in an accelerated way as a priority task. By utilizing the qualitative growth factors determining the yield, and by overcoming unjustified differences in the level of yields, yields per hectare are to be increased and stabilized for all crops.

An increase in agricultural production and in its efficiency requires that the initiative and creativity of the cooperative peasants and workers be far more strongly directed toward the accelerated use of the results of scientific-technological progress. In this way, intensification factors such as complex mechanization, use of chemicals, melioration, efficient use of biological potentials and findings, storing, and preserving have to be made more effective and used as a complex, and the soil is to be utilized completely and efficiently as the main production means of agriculture. In every village, and in accordance with the national economic demands for plant and animal products, crops with the highest yields are to be planted on the basis of scientifically sustantiated crop rotation, and the yield potential of plants is to be more highly exploited.

The greatest attention must be given to increasing the soil fertility, in particular to supplying sufficient humus to the soils by completely utilizing all organic substances from animal production, by a high level of cultivation of leguminous plants, the stronger utilization of communal organic waste products, and other measures. The greater utilization of natural and, in particular, biological growth factors requires a high level of cultivation of the land, the observance of the most favorable agrotechnical dates, and a high all-round level of agronomic discipline. All social forces must be concerned with carefully cultivating, rationally using, and preserving the soil as a constantly reproducible raw material source. The unavoidable withdrawal of land from agricultural use is to be compensated to a large extent.

For the exact stock accounting in crop cultivation and growth control in hothouses, computer-aided solutions are to be increasingly used and closely linked with maximum-yield concepts. The economical use of fertilizers and plant protection substances, as well as water for irrigation, is to be carried out on the basis of electronic data processing monitoring and advisory systems.

By 1990 crop production has to reach a total yield of 50-52 decitons per hectare of usable land. This makes it necessary to raise hectare yields of grain to 45-47 decitons, of potatoes to 250-270 metric decitons of sugar beets to 370-390 metric decitons and of oil seeds to 25-26 decitons. On this basis a grain yield of 11.8-12 million metric tons is to be achieved by 1990, and the in-house production of high-grade concentrated fodder is to be increased. This is the most important precondition for achieving full autonomy in the supply of fodder cereals to the economy's animal production section, which supplies the population with animal products.

In the 1986-90 period preconditions are to be created for increasing protein production step-by-step in conjunction with industry, by means of expanding the cultivation of high-yield, protein-rich crops.

In order to implement the long-term programs for the development of vegetable and fruit production and processing, the necessary measures are to be introduced in order to be able to supply by 1990 a state procurement of 1,650 metric kilotons of vegetables and 814 metric kilotons of fruit in a wider range of assortments. Here the self-sufficiency of the regions is to be developed. A continuous supply of vegetables and fruit all through the year is to be ensured.

By reducing losses at harvest, storing, preprocessing, loading and unloading and processing, the high and stable yields are to be made fully effective for supply purposes in close cooperation between agriculture, the fruit and vegetable processing industry, and trade. The capacities for storage, preprocessing, processing, and sale of fresh fruit and vegetables are to be rationalized and expanded in accordance with the increasing procurement.

Within the scope of its possibilities, agriculture has to create stages for preprocessing and processing of fruit and vegetables.

In line with its national economic importance, a higher procurement of special agricultural crops, such as hops, tobacco, medicinal plants, and spices is to be ensured.

In animal production the following state procurement has to be reached in the most important products:

	Measuring Unit	1990
Slaughter animals	Metric kilotons	2,620-2,650
Milk	Metric kilotons	7,350-7,550
Eggs	Million units	4,800-4,900
Wool	Metric tons	8,500-9,000

The procurement of animal hides and furs and their quality are to be raised.

These tasks are to be fulfilled primarily by increasing the performance of animal stocks. This requires guaranteeing an effective reproduction of the animal stocks, the improvement of breeding results, the further reduction of animal losses, and a highly economical use of fodder. Maximum yield concepts applying to animal sheds are to be focused on this objective even more effectively.

In order to increase the procurement of sheep wool, the necessary preconditions for the development of the stock and the wool yield per animal have to be created.

In comparison with 1985, fodder consumption per unit of animal product is to be reduced on the average by at least 1 percent per year. Productivity of slaughter animal production is to be raised to 110 percent. By means of a stable supply of vitamins, antibiotics, and high quality veterinary pharmaceuticals, the performance development and the preservation of the health of the animal stocks are to be effectively supported.

For high and stable animal production on the basis of domestic fodder, a permanent staff of qualified animal keepers is to be trained and to be acquainted with the newest insights and results by continuous basic and advanced training. At the same time, the responsibility of veterinarians for the care of animal stocks is to be increased.

The considerable potentials and initiatives of the members of the Peasant Mutual Aid Association, the Union of Small Settlers, Gardeners and Small Livestock Breeders, other small producers, and the cooperative peasants and workers in their plots for the production of eggs, slaughter poultry, rabbits, honey, furs, fruit, vegetables, and tobacco, as well as other crop and animal products are to be actively promoted in the future and must be used even more extensively.

The material-technical basis of agriculture is to be strengthened according to plan. Investments for agriculture and the foodstuffs industry are to be consistently concentrated on the modernization of basic assets.

The use of investments is to be prepared according to strict economic criteria and must be concentrated mainly on the speedy implementation of the results of science and technology with a high economic effect. On this basis cooperative property is to be reproduced according to plan. The investments in crop production are to be increasingly utilized for modernizing its basic assets in connection with supplying newly developed machinery and equipment, for storing, for continuing the irrigation program, and for drainage measures. On this basis the effectiveness of technology for guaranteeing optimal dates for sowing, cultivation, fertilizing, plant protection, and harvesting is to be raised in order to increase yields and to reduce losses.

Control of the groundwater balance is purposefully continued with irrigation and drainage. The FDJ is to be assigned further youth projects for irrigation. The irrigated area is to be considerably expanded. Focal points are the application of simple techniques and the utilization of local reserves. The measures for drainage are to be concentrated on wet parts of farmland and on green land. Facilities for irrigation and drainage are to be maintained, rationalized, and reconstructed and must be used with utmost effectiveness for increasing the yields.

In order to raise vegetable production for better supplying the population, in particular during the winter term, expansion of the hothouse area, in addition to intensifying production under glass and plastic, is to be mainly concentrated in the capital, Berlin, and other worker centers.

In animal production, investments are to be consistently aimed at rationalizing and reconstructing animal sheds. Here the projects of the young people in the "Animal Production FDJ Initiative" are to be comprehensively supported.

Through mechanization of feeding and dung removal, as well as through the replacement of worn out equipment in existing animal sheds and animal production plants, working conditions of the cooperative peasants and workers are to be further improved. The agricultural building capacities are to be mainly used for modernization, reconstruction, and preservation of the value of the existing production facilities in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry and for improving living and working conditions in the rural areas. In the 1986-90 period, 80,000 apartments for the cooperative peasants and the workers in agriculture and forestry are to be modernized or newly built by means of agricultural building capacities. Working capacity is to be further stabilized. Through measures of scientific-technological progress and scientific work organization, 40 to 50 million working hours are to be saved in crop and animal production. The working people in agricultural machinery maintenance, agricultural installation construction, and of the repair shops of the LPG and state farms have the task of extending the service life of machines and installations by conscientious care, service, preventive maintenance, rationalization, reconstruction, and modernization of technical equipment and increasing the equipment's readiness for use. The application of microelectronics and robot technology is to be included in the modernization of equipment.

In comparison with 1985 in-house production of rationalization equipment is to be increased to at least M1,620 million and spare part production to M1,530 million in 1990.

Through those economic branches that manufacture producer goods, in particular machine building, electrical engineering and electronics, and agrochemistry, agriculture is to be supplied with producer goods that promote the intensification of fund-saving. The machines and equipment that have to be made available must promote the increase of soil fertility, and distinguish themselves by high labor productivity, low input of material and energy, and they must contribute to reducing losses. The supply of microelectronic products and other equipment for process control in agriculture is to be expanded.

With agrochemistry a higher quality of fertilizers, in particular the improvement of their spreading properties by means of granulation, and the expansion of the range of plant protection substances, in particular against hardy weeds, is to be ensured.

The working people of the foodstuffs industry are faced with the task of processing agricultural raw materials with the lowest possible losses and highest possible efficiency, highly refining them, and contributing to the stable daily supply with expanded assortments, to increasing quality, and to improving raw material yields. The standard assortment of food is to be further guaranteed in a stable way and in high quality. Through the cooperation associations close cooperation is to be organized between agriculture, the foodstuffs industry, and trade, from the sale of the products to a general design of producton and sale technology.

The supply of finished goods for the population is to be raised to 108-110 percent by 1990 in comparison with 1985 and net production of the foodstuffs industry is to be increased to 140-145 percent.

Investment activities in the foodstuffs industry are to be primarily aimed at rationalizing, modernizing, and reconstructing the existing basic assets and at achieving a high stability of production. This is to further increase the scientific-technological level and the efficiency of production, in particular by means of biotechnological processes and low waste and quality-enhancing processing technologies. To an increasing degree, microelectronic processing control and robot technology are to be applied. The working people in in-house production of rationalization equipment are to make an important contribution to this task by raising this production 145-150 percent by 1990 in comparison with 1985.

In meat production, complete gaining of raw material and efficient raw material refinement on the basis of modern technologies and the bridging of still existing differences in standards between the combines and enterprises are to be ensured. The necessary expansion of slaughter and processing capacities is to be achieved primarily by higher shift-work utilization, by modernizing the technological lines, and by expanding the cooling capacities.

In milk production, the ranges of milk products are to be expanded on the basis of preserving and modernizing the existing capacities. In particular the production of hard, medium-hard, and soft cheese as well as milk-mix and fermented milk drinks is to be increased with broader assortments.

In the growing of grain, the storage and preservation of grain must be further improved to meet quality requirements and reduce losses, the production of blended fodder which meets the appropriate standards must be ensured, and high-quality food grain must be provided. In the sugar industry, the sugar yield must be increased primarily by way of a coprehensive rationalization of the existing installations, the specific power consumption per metric ton of sugar must be reduced, and the processing capacity must be stepped up to a minimum of 70 metric kilotons per day. The refining of raw materials into starch must be increased and the existing facilities must be modernized and expanded. The Maisan Barby Works VEB and the Friedland Starch Factory VEB must be reconstructed to ensure the production of glucose and starch and must be readjusted to the new biotechnological process.

The refrigeration and storage economy is assigned the task of storing agricultural produce and finished products so as to reduce losses and preserve quality.

The foodstuffs industry has the task of safeguarding supplies of high quality products to the populace continuously and in keeping up with demand. Refined high-quality foodstuffs and nonessential foodstuffs and beverages must be provided in keeping with the growing demand. Through the more rapid replacement of products, more and further developed products in broad varieties with a longer shelf life and more suitable types of offerings and wrapping must be provided. The requirements of healthy nutrition, the social production of food, and the facilitation of household work must be met even better. Specific material and power consumption must be further reduced.

All facilities, including those of the crafts and trades, must be used and developed to ensure supplies of essential products to the regions from local resources.

In the 1986-90 period, the industrial commodity output of the foodstuffs industry is to be increased 110-112 percent and net output 128-130 percent.

Priority must be given to creating the proper prerequisites for a broad application of biotechnology. By doing so we must ensure a more effective processing into high-quality products of all domestic and particularly of the imported raw materials with high refinement effects, a complete utilization of the waste and side products, as well as the production of aromatic substances, enzymes, and edible acids. In order to comprehensively intensify production, investments must be consistently employed for the modernization, reconstruction, and rationalization of existing basic assets, primarily in the production of malts and rectified spirits, the processing of oil seeds, and for putting into use new basic technologies, such as the extruder and fluid column technology.

The production of fresh and durable bakery products, as well as confectionery must be developed in greater variety while retaining the basic assortment. The types of special bread and dietary products for which there is an increased demand among the populace, as well as pastries and confectionery goods must be supplied on an increasing scale.

In this context great significance must be attached to developing and modernizing facilities of the bakery crafts and to setting up supermarket bakeries.

In the beverage industries, the production of varieties of beer and of low-calories, nonalcoholic, refreshing drinks, based on domestic fruit juice concentrates, must be ensured.

Oceangoing and coastal fishing are assigned the task of ensuring another improvement in the offering of fish and fishery goods through modern fishing methods, a higher degree of exploitation of the raw material, and the gradual renovation of the fishing fleet. The procurement of edible fish must be increased through an expansion of industrial fish breeding and fattening in the coastal and inland waters. The intensive utilization of all available and suitable waters must be ensured for this purpose.

7. Development of Transport and of the Posts and Telecommunication System

The further fashioning of the developed socialist society in the GDR, the concomitant dynamic growth of our national economy as well as the improvement of working and living conditions are leveling higher demands on transportation. The tasks resulting from all this must be solved by way of comprehensive intensification and modernization of the uniform socialist transport system.

The quality of services offered in commuter, student, and tourist traffic in passenger transportation must be further increased. The main emphasis is on tasks related to securing punctual and dependable transportation, to shortening travel times, and to improving the information for and processing of travelers.

Through the use of microelectronics in serving travelers, the implementation of self-service in the purchase of tickets round-the-clock, as well as the automatic reservation of seats, must be expanded in such a way that travelers experience further improvements. Increasing services in public passenger transportation requires, first and foremost, the development, from the traffic viewpoint, of new residential areas and work facilities, primarily through the use of electric means of transportation, an increase in the conducting capacity at heavily frequented city traffic intersections through the use of microcomputers, based traffic-related steering systems, an increase in the services offered, and in the attractiveness of long-distance and international traffic.

The commuter traffic system must be fashioned to make it more attractive and less harsh on the environment through the perfection of the division of labor among the transportation branches, primarily through the development of the streetcar system and the expansion of the rapid transit railroad traffic in densely populated areas. On the basis of the adopted decisions, the capacity and attractiveness of local transportation means and installations must be increased in the GDR capital of Berlin, in accordance with the requirements.

In doing so focal points are the completion of the reconstruction of the main railway station, the connection of Berlin-Hellersdorf with the subway, and the extension of the rapid transit railway beyond Wartenberg. The reconstruction of the rapid transit railway and subway stations must be completed.

Additional city express train connections must be set up between the bezirk cities of Dresden, Leipzig, Halle, Magdeburg.

In goods transportation, the national economically justified transportation requirements must be reliably implemented by the transport system by way of rational transportation technologies and with further decreasing consumption of power, material, working time, and cost.

This requires a closer interlacing of production and transport through the use of new, more effective methods of transport optimization and the gradual establishment of computer-based production-transport chains in all economic branches.

The shifting of road transport to the more fuel-saving branches, that is, the railroads and inland navigation, is to be continued. Container and pallet traffic is to be further developed to rationalize the national economic transportation processes. The turnover and exploitation of containers must be stepped up with the objective of hauling 15 percent more goods with each large container than in 1985. The material-technical base must be developed through the reconstruction, modernization, and commissioning of new container transshipping centers.

The rapid and reliable realization of transports requires both the most modern transportation technologies and enhancement of the transportation system's own contribution to developing transportation capacities through a more intensified development and application of key technologies, particularly of microelectronics and robot technology. Additional capacity increases must be obtained through the automation of the entire technological process and the costs must be cut. The international standards of technological work in the transportation of goods, as well as in building and repair processes, must be codetermined in decisive fields. The performance capacity of railroads and inland navigation in particular must be considerably increased. For this purpose the electrification of some additional 1,500 kilometers of main railway lines must be ensured and the overall power consumption must be reduced. The share of performances achieved by electric trains must be boosted to some 60 percent up to 1990. The central youth project "Electrification of Railroad Lines" will be continued. The proper prerequisites for the intensified construction of new freight cars, passenger coaches, and containers, as well as their most rational maintenance, must be created through the full or partial automation of entire production sectors at the Reichsbahn repair works. The equipment with modern safety technology must be continued to boost the productivity in the railroad system, to further enhance security in railroad traffic, as well as to improve the railroadmen's working and living conditions.

The transportation output of inland navigation must be increased by 7 million metric tons as compared with 1985 to about 145 percent in 1990, chiefly through increasing round-the-clock operations, reducing dead freight trips, and shortening the waiting times at wharves. In keeping with the growing demands of the GDR's foreign trade, performances in border-crossing truck traffic, oceangoing traffic, and harbor turnover must be developed. The Mukran-Klaipeda ferry connection must be commissioned in 1986.

Goods turnover in the seaports must be increased up to 28-29 million metric tons up to 1990. Mechanization and partial automation, as well as an intensive utilization of specialized goods-related technologies, must be implemented more intensely for these processes.

The share of public automotive transportation of goods by road must be increased through the taking over of additional transportation of goods for delivery or of ordered goods from company transport. Company transportation must execute the production-related technological and branch-specific special transports. The employment of trucks must be coordinated by means of a computer-based inter-bezirk process, and the economic effect must be substantially enhanced through a more effective utilization of the available shipping space.

The performance of civilian aviation must be developed in agreement with the growing demands, which result from international cooperation and from growing tourism.

The maintenance of roads and bridges must be shaped more effectively and efficiently through the concentrated employment and uniform management of repair facilities in order to safeguard a secure and smooth traffic.

Maintaining practicability requires the intensified introduction of new material-saving technologies on the basis of domestic raw materials and of a reduction in the required traffic restrictions during construction and repair work to a minimum.

The automotive maintenance services for the automobiles and motorcycles of the population must be developed at an above-average pace and must be increased by 9.4 percent annually up to 1990.

In the postal and telecommunication system, services to cater to the telecommunication and postal needs of the population and of the national economy must be further enhanced 114-116 percent through comprehensive intensification, and their quality must be further improved.

Focal points in this field are the installation of at least 300,000 telephones, including 100,000 in the GDR capital, Berlin, the improvement of service at the post offices, and the guarantee of quick delivery times for all postal deliveries, as well as the expansion of reception possibilities for GDR radio and television programs.

As a contribution to increasing national economic productivity and efficiency, the further development and expansion of the automated data and teletype network is to raise the possibilities for a speedy exchange of data and information between the combines, enterprises, and state institutions and to create preconditions for direct cooperation between electronic data processing systems and computer systems.

The research and development potentials, as well as the capacities for in-house production of rationalization equipment of the posts and telecommunications sector are to be primarily concentrated on modernizing and reconstructing existing technical installations and on increasing their efficiency.

In cooperation with industry, the capacity of the telephone networks is to be increased according to plan by the application of microelectronics, glass fiber conductors, as well as electronic exchange and transmission technology, while at the same time reducing copper input.

Step by step the preconditions for the establishment of an integrated digital telephone network have to be created.

8. Development of Environmental Protection and Water Management

In the interest of an effective national economy, as well as the steady improvement of the population's working and living conditions, the protection of the natural environment and its shaping through the utilization of new scientific-technological insights is to be linked most closely with the tasks of extracting and reintroducing waste products into the reproduction process.

In particular in the energy sector and in metallurgy, the chemical industry, cellulose and paper industry, and in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, the necessary capacities for regaining valuable materials to reuse in production are to be created and those for filtering pollutants out of waste gas, waste water, and solid waste products are to be rationalized and developed.

In order to keep the air clean and to protect the forests all necessary measures for regaining valuable materials and for increasing energy output by flue gas desulfurization are to be implemented.

The tasks in the field of water protection are to be concentrated on introducing new technical processes to filter out and regain valuable materials, in particular heavy metals, solvents, and other substances out of waste water, and on further increasing the capacity of the waste water purification facilities. By a more economical use of mineral and organic fertilizers and plant protection substances, the pollution of groundwater resources is to be reduced in order to protect the supplies of drinking water.

The harmless elimination of waste products that cannot be reused in industry is to be ensured. Further measures to reduce noise, to protect the population and the national economy from harm by floods and thunderstorms, to protect the coasts, to recultivate areas that have been used for mining, and to protect the fauna and flora are to be implemented according to plan.

The decisive tasks of water management are guaranteeing a stable and high-quality supply of drinking water to the population, supplying industrial water for the dynamic growth of industrial production, and the intensification of agricultural production, as well as further improving water protection and waste water treatment.

The supply of water and the efficiency of the waterworks and installations are to be increased by means of comprehensive socialist intensification and rationalization, in particular through the application of science and technology. The drinking water supply and waste water treatment for the housing program are to be ensured with priority.

By including the drinking water program in rural areas, mainly with the population's own initiatives, by tapping the performance reserves in the various regions, and by tapping material reserves, 900,000 citizens have to be hooked up to the central drinking water supply and at the same time 400,000 citizens have to be hooked up to drainage and waste water treatment installations.

In the maintenance of the waterworks, facilities, and pipe networks, preventive maintenance is to be considerably increased by raising labor productivity.

The economical use of water is to be implemented in all branches of the national economy and in all fields of society as the main path toward comprehensive intensification of the processes of water management, with the aim of ensuring the national economic reproduction process with a basically constant water input.

In agriculture the efficient use of water is to be ensured by utilizing new agroscientific and agrotechnical insights in the field of irrigation. In expanding irrigation for agricultural production, the already existing pipelines, dams, and tanks are to be used primarily and the still available water and waste water resources are to be tapped with low expenditure.

IV. The Further Development of the People's Material and Intellectual-Cultural Standard of Living

By guaranteeing the workplace, paying wages in accordance with the work, providing equal opportunities in education for all, and by systematically improving the material, cultural, health, and social conditions, the meaning of socialism is being realized in the GDR more and more clearly and visibly on the basis of a high development rate of socialist production and on the basis of high productivity.

The tasks for the further improvement of the population's material and cultural standard of living must be aimed at further consolidating the conditions for social security and protection, at corresponding to an increasing degree to the various needs of the citizens, and at promoting the development of socialist ways of thinking and behavior.

The housing program as the core of social policy is to be continued in such a way that the housing issue as a social problem will be solved by 1990 in the GDR. In the 1986-90 period a total of 1,064,000 apartments for about 3,200,000 citizens -- mainly for worker families, for families with many children, and for young couples -- are to be built and modernized at continuing stable, low rents.

With the new construction of 593,000 apartments, the housing stock is to be expanded in those areas where it is necessary from a sociopolitical point of view and due to the development of the productive forces in industry and agriculture. In the GDR capital, Berlin, housing construction is to be accelerated. In the 1986-90 period, at least 117,000 apartments are to be built in Berlin and 49,000 apartments are to be modernized. First and foremost, developed areas within the cities and villages are to be utilized for housing construction.

In the GDR 42-45 percent of new housing construction is to be allotted to workers housing construction cooperatives, and 10 percent of new housing construction is to go to the construction of private homes. By means of agricultural building capacities, 80,000 apartments, including 30,000-35,000 apartments in new buildings, are to be built for cooperative peasants and workers in agriculture and forestry.

In the residential areas provision and care for the population is to be ensured within the framework of the state expenditure norm targets by newly constructing and modernizing further community installations, in particular, schools, school gymnasiums, sports areas, playgrounds, kindergartens, nurseries, youth club facilities, polyclinics, out-patient clinics, and sales outlets.

The unity of new construction, reconstruction, modernization, and maintenance is to be developed more and more effectively in order to efficiently utilize valuable building stock, harmoniously linking existing and new buildings, and making the input-output ratio more favorable.

The existing housing stock is to be utilized more intensively.

The quality of apartments and apartment houses is to be purposefully improved by more intensive maintenance, repairs, and modernization. The performances of the enterprises for building repairs in apartment houses and societal institutions are to be increased 135.4 percent in 1990 compared with 1985, particularly on the basis of further increasing production in the kreis-administered construction sector.

Through further development, according to plan of the working and living conditions in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions, the working people's high level of qualification is to be brought to bear most extensively, their creative activities are to be promoted, and the interest in shift work is to be stimulated more intensively.

Scientific work organization is to be aimed at reducing the input of human labor in rationalization and automation of closed production stages and manufacture lines on the basis of modern technologies and new products and at guaranteeing the efficient utilization of production funds.

In particular by developing qualitatively demanding labor tasks in connection with semiautomatic technology, the working conditions of the shift workers are to be further improved.

The contents of the working people's work in all fields of the national economy and advanced training are to be directed at the requirements of the national economy, in particular at the achievement of scientific-technological top performances. By introducing and maximally utilizing most modern technologies in semiautomatic second and third shifts, important preconditions are to be created for this mainly by rationalization.

In close cooperation with the working people, the most recent labor-scientific results in product and technology development and targets for measuring work performance are to be applied. They are to be increasingly used for making future working means semiautomatic, easy to assemble, maintain, and service, while at the same time improving working and living conditions.

Social and health care, as well as intellectual-cultural care for the working people in the enterprises, is to be purposefully further improved. Working and living conditions of the shift workers, as well as of working mothers with children, are to be primarily improved.

By utilizing new scientific-technological insights and by means of scientific work organization 240,000-260,000 workplaces per year within the 1986-90 period in industry, the construction and transportation sector, in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry are to be transformed or newly established in such a way that better preconditions are developed for the working people to increase their performances and that their work experiences are effectively utilized. Focal points are the restructuring of work processes with a high share of manual and monotonous work, in particular in places where women are employed, as well as the restructuring of workplaces involving hardships. In the 1986-90 period, still existing work hardships are to be reduced at the workplace of 80,000-90,000 working people by means of scientific-technological measures.

The stipulations to prevent work accidents and breakdowns, to combat noise and pollution, and to increase fire and disaster protection are to be consistently implemented.

Concerning care for the workers, efforts are to be primarily aimed at a lasting improvement in quality on the basis of the standard of care to date. The material preconditions for provisions and care for the working people, mainly for workers employed in the shift system or working under especially difficult conditions, are to be further improved. Measures are to be implemented to make commuter traffic, the quality of cafeteria meals, and the supply of goods and services correspond more exactly to the demands of shift work.

In order to stimulate high performances of the working people in the work process, net money income of the population is to increase by an average of 4 percent per year in the 1986-90 period. In line with the SED program, the wage policy is directed at increasing the working people's income, in accordance with their performance. The principle of performance is to be utilized even more effectively as a basic principle of distribution in socialism. This principle's stimulating effect on the increase of labor productivity, the socialist attitude toward work and toward societal property, and on high work discipline and morale is to be brought to bear to its full extent. In this process the performance-oriented wage policy in the form of bonus payments in connection with scientific work organization has proved itself as the most effective form of application of the principle of performance under the conditions of more and more comprehensively and intensively expanded reproduction in the national economy. It is to be further developed consistently. In the combines and enterprises the continuation of bonus payments takes place in inseparable connection with measures of intensification and rationalization. The working people with the highest performances are to receive the highest increase in personal income. In line with the example of the Schwedt initiative, the active participation of the working people in socialist rationalization is to be comprehensively developed.

In the future too, the tested principle that each wage raise must be justified by higher performances will be implemented.

High creative achievements of the working people to reach scientific-technological top achievements and the multishift utilization of the basic assets as a high personal contribution to national economic efficiency are to be particularly recognized.

In accordance with the decisive contribution of the workers class to producing the national income, the share of work income of the workers and employees in the money income of the population is to further increase according to plan until 1990.

The income of the cooperative peasants and the other working people is also to increase on the basis of their rising performance.

In line with the development of the population's income, retail trade turnover in the 1986-90 period is to increase by an average of 4 percent per year.

Within this scope the supply of industrial goods is to be raised by an annual average of 5.3 percent and that of essential and nonessential foods and beverages by an annual average of 2.7 percent.

The SED policy is directed at continuing to reliably and permanently ensure the high level of supply to the population.

Supply of the population of goods of everyday use, in particular staple foods, products for child care, the assortment of the "1,000 little things," of spare parts, and other important basic goods, is to be guaranteed in a stable and reliable way. Taking into consideration the wishes of the customers, the quality of products, development and renewal of the product ranges, and higher product refinement are to be increasingly used as determining guidelines for development.

Proceeding from the increasing money income of the population, it is necessary to develop production and supply of consumer goods in correspondence with the changing needs and the manifold demands, and to thus better meet the higher demands for service value, technical standards, attractiveness, and fashionable chic in consumer goods. This mainly applies to clothing, including clothes for young people, entertainment electronics, and products for household, living, leisure time, and do-it-yourself hobbyists.

On the basis of increasing demand and in line with the stable basic supply, there is to be a further increase in the production and the commodity fund of luxury commodities and foods involving demanding tasks for assortment renewal.

The tested policy of stable consumer prices for basic consumer goods is to be continued according to plan in the 1986-90 period.

Through even closer cooperation in trade, production, and agriculture, a high discipline in observing the plan and contracts, and through higher flexibility, the responsibility for supplying the population with goods is to be better met. The good experiences of direct relations between producers and retail trade are to be further generalized. The relations between production and trade in general must be shaped more consistently, according to economic criteria on the basis of contracts.

The efficiency and standard of trade and the quality of supply services are to be considerably increased by utilizing the existing possibilities. Attentiveness to customers' wishes, good service and knowledgeable advice, time-saving shopping possibilities, and a pleasant atmosphere in the shops are decisive criteria for the work in the trade sector. Shopping hours are to be better adjusted to the work and shift rhythms in the various regions.

The image of trade is to be further visibly improved, mainly by means of modernization, reconstruction, and rationalization of the existing shops and restaurants. Varied and imaginative solutions for interior and exterior shaping of efficient trade institutions, a modern sales organization, and distinct arrangement of goods are to be found.

This includes:

-- High-standard shopping centers in the larger towns,

-- Shops with varied assortments in the new residential areas, which meet the demands of the citizens concerning the improvement of their shopping possibilities,

-- Imaginatively arranged weekly markets, establishment of mobile sales outlets that use free areas in manifold ways,

-- Attractive shops with interesting product ranges and services for the customers, which contribute to enliven trade.

Increasing importance is to be accorded to systematically improving performances and to increasing the standard of restaurants, hotels, and of the supply of vacation and recreation areas, including facilities for children's vacations.

The conditions for the production and distribution of school meals are to be further improved. School meals according to age groups are to be ensured in good quality.

In all regions the domestic procurement, in particular of fresh goods, is to be considerably increased. Vegetables, fruit, milk products, bakery goods, and drinks are to be produced near the consumers if possible and to be brought to the shops via short and direct routes.

The material-technical basis of trade is to be used comprehensively and its efficiency is to be raised by rationalization and reconstruction with the effective use of technology provided according to plan.

The processes of transportation, loading and unloading, and storage in trade are to be shaped in a more economical way, their productivity and efficiency are to be increased by speedy introduction of scientific-technological measures, intensified application of modern computer technology, full utilization of the existing basic assets and their modernization and rationalization, as well as by efficient use of work capacity.

The organization in the entire trade network and the relations of cooperation are to be made more economical and efficient; the movement of goods is to be accelerated. Working and living conditions of trade employees must be improved according to plan.

The capacities of commission marketing and private retail trade, including restaurants, are to be fully integrated into solving the supply tasks.

The supply of the population with services and repairs is to be considerably expanded in line with the population's demands by means of further increasing the state-owned service enterprises' performance capacity and by promoting the production cooperatives of trade and the individual handicrafts, in particular their quality and variety. Services and repairs for the population are to be raised 128.1 percent, including maintenance services for private cars to 157 percent, in the 1986-90 period.

Concerning the cleaning of textile goods, differences in standard of supply are to be reduced and quick delivery times are to be guaranteed. Services for keeping durable technical consumer goods functioning and modernizing them should also be intensified.

Services which satisfy the immediate needs of the population, such as shoe repair, photographic services, repairs of furniture and upholstered furniture are to be further developed on a priority basis.

In particular in the GDR capital, Berlin, in the bezirk and kreis towns, and in the workers centers new attractive services are to be developed to improve housing conditions, to produce custom-made furniture and made-to-measure clothes, for decoration and comprehensive shaping of living quarters, for individual personal hygiene, and for registry and lending offices. In the new residential areas, reconstructed residential areas, and worker centers the range of services is to be further improved by facilities of direct service, such as sewing shops for immediate and express service.

In the 1986-90 period, municipal services are to be developed in such a way that the demands of environmental protection, cleanliness, hygiene, and order in the towns and villages are met. The stable and harmless elimination of solid and liquid wastes from settlements is to be visible improved. To this end the material-technical conditions of municipal technology are to be further improved.

The use of financial means to continue the policy of stable consumer prices for basic goods, as well as for rents, fees and services, for new construction, modernization, and maintenance, as well as for keeping an apartment and for meeting the population's increasing medical, social, and intellectual-cultural needs is to be raised to about M485 billion from 1986 to 1990.

Here considerable means are to be made available for securing the targets of the housing program, for improving care for mother and child, for supporting families with many children, and for promoting young couples, as well as for better care and support of the veterans of work.

The use of these funds is to be directed at developing a socialist way of life and at the further expansion of social security and protection.

In accordance with the respect of the socialist society for the veterans of labor, the care of enterprises and work collectives, the trade union, the people's solidarity, the other social organizations are to be directed at ensuring that older citizens get increasingly comprehensive attention. Social, medical, and cultural care for them is to be further expanded. They have to be even more strongly involved in the social life and the educational work of the young generation. For the veterans of labor who want to continue working, enterprises and institutions have to create the proper preconditions by making available suitable reasonable jobs.

As an important factor for improving working and living conditions, the means of the cultural and social funds of the enterprises and institutions are to be used with a high sociopolitical effect.

On the basis of the development of the incomes from occupational work and the use of means for housing and the satisfaction of growing health, social, and intellectual-cultural needs, an average annual increase of approximately 4 percent of real income per capita is to be established as a comprehensive expression of the development of the material and cultural living standards for the 1986-90 period.

The further shaping of the developed socialist society requires developing the educational sector on a high level and to develop it even more comprehensively and bring to bear its advantages for improving the communist education of youth, its good preparation for life, above all the working, in our socialist society.

There is to be further expansion and full development of the great potential for further increasing performance in all fields of the national economy, the mastering of the scientific-technological revolution, for high awareness, social activity, and a high cultural level in our society. The young people are to be educated for political steadfastness and loyalty to the ideals and values of socialism and be prepared for the high moral-ethical demands of the developed socialist society.

The further development of the 10-grade general polytechnic secondary school is at the center of national education. The improvement of socialist general education, in its overall character and individual subjects of instruction, is oriented at the demands of the developed socialist society. The shaping of contents and level is aimed at guaranteeing a solid expandable basic education on a high level from the point of view of the development of the national economy, the mastering of the scientific-technological revolution, culture and all other fields of society and the connected demands for the universal development of the personality and for the communist education of the schoolchildren. Socialist education is to guarantee the necessary lead in the education of youth for all social fields.

The entire curricular planning is to be worked out to 1990.

In this process the level of all educational work -- above all the quality of education and its results -- is to be purposefully increased and the polytechnical character of the secondary school is to be further developed.

On the basis of the new curricular for polytechnical education, the organs of national education, socialist industry, and the agriculture and construction sector are to guarantee a solid theoretical and practical education of youth. This calls for a careful selection of the workingplaces and the work tasks for the schoolchildren, taking into account the changes taking place in production and in the content of work, the use of qualified assistants and their further education, and the firm inclusion of the productive work of schoolchildren in the enterprises' overall planning.

The demands of scientific-technological progress under the conditions of the developed socialist society on the level of education of future university cadres require a higher quality of education at the level of the secondary school diploma.

All children whose parents wish it are guaranteed care, education, and preparation for school in a kindergarten. The acceptance of children in kindergartens close to their homes is to be further improved.

The further qualification of teachers becomes the key question in mastering the higher demands on the education and upbringing of school youth. This calls for guaranteeing a high quality of teacher training and constant upgrading of their skills.

Through new building and reconstructing, the following capacities are to be created:

	1986-1990
Classrooms	10,661
School sport halls	740
Places in kindergartens	105,015
Places in boarding schools and institutions	5,599

In vocational education the education and upbringing of the future skilled workers of the workers class and the class of the cooperative peasants is to be guaranteed, and the contribution to developing the economic performance of the national economy is to be further purposefully increased.

Education is to be increasingly directed toward the fundamental values of socialism, which are to an increasing extent determining the way of life of society and the individual.

Proceeding from the requirements of achieving the scientific-technological top level and the higher education level of youth, jobs for skilled workers and their content have to be developed in such a way that apprentices are prepared for mastering modern production requirements. The education of young skilled workers and their employment are to be guaranteed with high efficiency. They are to be increasingly trained and employed in youth brigades. In accordance with the new demands, the socialist vocational competition is to be further qualified. Qualified vocational training is to be guaranteed for any youth who has not been educated beyond the compulsory level in any educational institution.

In the 5-year-plan period 918,000 young qualified, skilled workers, including about 53,000 with secondary-school diplomas, are to be trained for all fields of the national economy, taking into account the necessary jobs and proportions. To this end, the quality and efficiency of vocational guidance is to be further increased. Planning with regard to young skilled workers is to be implemented with a 5-year lead in all enterprises.

Starting with 1986 new curricula have to be gradually introduced for all skilled workers' jobs. In this connection, it must be guaranteed that already in 1987 80 percent of the apprentices will have been trained according to them. With regard to content, conclusions resulting from the main directions of science and technology, in particular from microelectronics, robot technology, automatic control, and data processing, are to be included in curricula.

Material-technological conditions are to be further developed. To utilize efficiently the existing apprentices' workshops, vocational schools, and apprentices' homes, measures for reconstruction and modernization are at the center of the attention. In the 1986-90 period, 538 classrooms 4,787 places in apprentices' homes, and 38 school sports halls are to be built or reconstructed.

In the vocational schools, computer rooms are to be set up step by step.

The combines and enterprises are to guarantee the further training of skilled workers and master craftsmen so that they may master the modern technology and techniques within the lead. To an increasing extent, necessary additional qualifications are to be passed on as an element of further education. For certain groups of employees, obligatory further education is to be introduced step by step.

The universities, colleges, and technical schools have to develop the education of students and future scientists in such a way that the acquisition of well-grounded findings are in line with advanced scientific findings and future social demands is linked with fundamental political and ideological education on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. The development of socialist attitudes and convictions must consolidate views that are in line with the socialist working morale, such as a high level of readiness for work and performance, determination to struggle, and an inflexible will in solving demanding tasks, an awareness of one's responsibility, and a collective spirit.

The rapid development of science and technology and their application in the national economy require the creation of the necessary educational lead in the university and technical school sectors. For this, the tasks in reshaping the education and advanced education of engineers, economists, technicians, and economic experts is to be purposefully implemented by 1990. Microelectronics, robot technology, data processing, computer-aided design, computer-aided manufacture (CAD/CAM), and biotechnology represent particular focal points in improving education.

In the 1986-1990 period the proportion of admissions for full-time study at universities and technical schools for the age group in question is to be 22-23 percent.

Basic research in the university sector is to be concentrated on the main points and main directions of the most important scientific fields and key technologies. For this, the research concepts have to be constantly kept at the latest level.

The medical university clinics and institutes, as important elements in highly specialized medical care, are to further develop cooperation with the health institutions in their regions.

The relations of universities and colleges with combines are to be comprehensively expanded. They must serve long-term, foresighted basic research and be directed toward the demands of the economic and technical-technological development of the combines.

The advanced education of the university and technical school cadres working in practice is to be oriented to an increasing extent toward the necessary educational lead in fields of technology that are decisive for the national economy.

The material-technological base, the ability to work, and the financial means of the universities, colleges, and technical schools are to be employed with high efficiency. Investments and measures to preserve existing values are to be given priority in reconstruction and modernization, as well as in the preservation of buildings, facilities, and equipment and are to be directed toward the further development of working and living conditions.

Other technical schools are to be built or expanded according to plan; the construction of scientific equipment is to be increased accordingly. In the 1986-1990 period, 12,765 places in lecture rooms and seminar rooms and workplaces are to be created or reconstructed, as well as 5,181 places in hostels.

In the field of health and social care, increasing the quality and efficiency of work, as well as further developing preventive health care as a task of the entire society are to be made the center of attention. The qualitative factors of performance growth are to be fully developed. Efforts are to be concentrated on guaranteeing basic outpatient and inpatient medical care on a high level for all citizens.

For this:

-- The principle of the family doctor is to be comprehensively implemented also in big cities and conurbation areas and a care ratio of at least one general practitioner per 2,100 inhabitants is to be achieved;

-- The network of community nurse centers in the cities and rural areas is to be intensified;

-- Outpatient medical care, in particular for pediatrics, neurology/psychiatry and gynecology/obstetrics is to be noticeably improved;

-- Dental care is to be further developed and child stomatology is to be promoted to an increased extent;

-- Rapid medical aid as the tested form of mobile emergency care is to be made efficient to the necessary extent.

In new residential areas and reconstruction areas in city centers in particular, 2,700 work places for physicians and dentists are to be created in the 1986-90 period, above all in polyclincs and out-patient clinics, as well as 220 pharmaceutical work places. The performance capacity of hospitals as diagnostic and therapy centers is to be further increased. In particular, care for the sick is to be improved and the fields of anesthesiology, pathology, psychiatry, orthopedics, radiology, microbiology, hygiene, as well as the experimental-theoretical fields are to be consolidated.

Specialized and highly specialized care is to be expanded and improved according to plan. This applies in particular to the implanting of pacemakers and artificial joints, treatment with an artificial kidney, endoscopy, ultrasonic technology, and computertomography, high-voltage radiation therapy, heart surgery and neurosurgery, kidney and bone-marrow transplants, as well as psychotherapy. Prerequisites are to be created in the GDR for applying new diagnostic and therapeutical methods such as nuclear spin resonance tomography, digital subtraction angiography, apparative kidney-stone disintegration, and therapeutic plasmapheresis. The concentration of forces and means in selected efficient institutions of the health service, the university sector, and the academy of sciences is to be continued on the basis of a uniform state orientation.

In medical research the level, pace, and potential are to be increased, in particular with regard to biomedical basic research and clinical research. The personnel and material-technological conditions for medical research as well as for the education and advanced education are to be improved according to plan.

Through close cooperation between enterprise managements, trade unions, enterprise health services, and the German Red Cross the health protection of the working people is to be further improved. The number of industrial accidents and occupational illnesses is to be reduced and the sick-leave of the working people is to be positively influenced. Even more attention is to be given to the hygienic and health-promoting development of working and living conditions, and to guaranteeing comprehensive infection protection for the people.

Health protection for mother and child is to be widened. Infant mortality, maternal mortality, as well as the frequency of children falling ill in children's institutions are to be further reduced.

About 45,600 places in nurseries are to be created so that in 1990 at least 780 of 1,000 children can be taken care of in nurseries. Another 2,030 places have to be created in appropriate institutions to take care of children and adolescents that need constant care, that cannot go to school, and deserve backing. The number of places for adults undergoing rehabilitation in sheltered workshops in the health sector is to be increased by 2,320.

For older citizens, 18,700 places in retirement homes and nursing homes are to be created, as well as at least 13,000 places in apartments especially for older citizens.

Through modernization and reconstruction measures, above all in hospitals and university clinics, the medical service conditions in existing institutions in the health and social sector are to be improved according to plan. To an increasing extent, value-preserving and investment means are to be used to ensure the functioning of kitchens, laundries, heatings, and sanitary equipments.

The preventive treatment sector is to be expanded through improving the quality of medical care in accordance with the recent findings of medical science, and through the reconstruction of existing institutions.

In the capital of the GDR, Berlin, reconstruction of the Charite Medical Institute is to be concluded; its effectiveness as a leading medical center of the GDR is to be expanded and increased.

In Berlin-Marzahn a new hospital is to be built.

The reconstruction of the Berlin-Buch Clinical Center, the Wilhelm-Griesinger Hospital, and the hospital in Berlin-Kaulsdorf and Berlin-Weissensee is to be continued.

Further hospitals are to be reconstructed in the bezirke. The pharmaceutical and medical-technical industry must guarantee a stable supply of high-quality medicines, pharmaceutical materials, and efficient medical technology to the citizens and the health sector.

The working people's recreation possibilities are to be further improved. By 1990, annual vacation trips to the institutions of the trade unions' and enterprises' vacation service are to be increased to 5.2 million trips. The proportion of trips for families with many children, for shift workers, and for working people doing hard physical labor, as well as for handicapped citizens is to be further increased.

To improve vacation conditions, investments are to be used in a concentrated way for the reconstruction and modernization of existing institutions, including the enterprise vacation camps. In addition to this, the opening of the new recreation homes in Baabe, Tabarz, and Oberhof, as well as the beginning of construction work for vacation homes in Roebel and Petzow-Werder must be guaranteed by 1990. Through building and reconstruction work, 12,650 beds must be created in the 1986-90 period.

The future development of the FDGB holiday program will be concentrated even more than hitherto on the Baltic Sea coast.

The international exchange of tourists from the trade unions and enterprises is to be expanded in accordance with the growing recreation needs of the working people.

Services concerning tourism to the socialist countries are to be further increased by 1990. Tourism to and from the USSR must be given priority in the development.

By continuing the reconstruction, modernization, and expansion of existing youth tourism institutions, as well as youth club institutions, the scope and level of opportunities for the leisure activities of youth are to be further increased. In agreement with the growing demands of the GDR's youth, youth tourism is to be further developed. The number of overnight stays organized by the FDJ Jugendtourist travel agency in the GDR is to be increased by 15.4 percent to 6 million. The capacity of youth tourism institutions is to be increased by 1,500 places that can be used throughout the year, and by 5,000 seasonal places.

The central tasks here are the building of a leisure center in the Scharmuetzelsee youth recreation center, the completion of the Schloss Eckberg youth tourist hotel in Dresden, the building of a youth hostel in Rostock, as well as the modernization, reconstruction, and expansion of other tourist institutions for youth. In connection with tourism to foreign countries, the exchange of youth tourist groups with the USSR and other socialist countries is to be further deepened.

In the 1988-1990 period, within the framework of the "FDJ Initiative Berlin" central youth project, the "House of Youth" will be built in the capital of the GDR, Berlin. By 1990, 18,000 places in youth club institutions are to be created within comprehensive housing construction. In addition to that, in rural areas one youth club in every kreis is to be created through the capacities of agriculture.

By continuing the reconstruction and modernization work in all central pioneer camps, by 1990 the necessary material conditions are to be guaranteed for the communist education of the Thaelmann Pioneers and the FDJ members, for their recreation, for preserving their health, and strengthening them physically. Capacity is to be increased to 39,700 places per period. In Gera Bezirk a new central pioneer camp is to be built with a capacity of 600 places, 400 of them to be used throughout the year. The "Choibalsan" central pioneer camp in Petzow-Werder, "Mathias Thesen" in Boltenhagen, "Aleksey Maresiyev" in Markgrafenheide, and "Hermann Duncker" in Glowe-Ruegen are to be reconstructed by 1990.

The further development of physical culture and sports is to be directed toward comprehensively developing their mass character and increasing their performance capacity.

The efficiency of physical culture and sports for the development of the personality, for shaping the socialist way of living, for social relations, and useful leisure activities is to be further increased and utilized, in particular as an element of the communist education of the young generation. To this end, the exercise, training, and competition activity is to be further improved as a most efficient form of regular sport activity; children's and youth sport and the spartakiade movement are to be promoted, and the sports communities network is to be further expanded. The possibilities for the citizens' broad and manifold participation in leisure and recreational sport is to be expanded. Through the systematic promotion of competitive sport and competitive sport for talented young sportsmen, through the purposeful development of sports science and sports medicine, and through the improvement -- according to plan -- of the material-technological conditions for training and competition, the striving for top performances in sports is to be supported more and more efficiently and the successes of our sportsmen in the Olympic Games, in world and European championships, as well as other famous international sports events, are to be secured. The findings of science and technology are to be utilized comprehensively.

The available funds are to be utilized highly efficiently, above all for preserving, modernizing, reconstructing, and purposefully expanding the existing sports facilities. The production and supply of sports equipment and articles is to be increased according to plan.

Culture and art are to contribute even more strongly to developing the personality and creativity, and to the purposeful use of leisure time. In all cities and communities a rich intellectual-cultural life is to be developed that meets the growing demands for quality and effectiveness in ever better way. Further increasing the cultural level of the workers class and the development of the cultural life of youth is to be given particular attention in this connection. Socialist-realistic art is to be enriched by new works of literature and art that contribute to further developing the socialist way of living, moral concepts, and attitudes.

For a vivid intellectual-cultural life it is necessary to use all appropriate institutions, no matter to whom they are responsible, and the enterprises' means in a more manifold and effective way.

The cultural institutions are to be maintained and improved by reconstruction and modernization measures. In the large new residential areas and in the centers of the workers class, facilities for cultural leisure activities are to be created step by step. The possibilities for regularly holding high-standard dancing events, particularly for young people, are to be expanded.

Within the framework of construction in the towns, the conditions for greater effectiveness of libraries, the sale of books to the public, the residential area clubs, and the cultural houses are to be further improved.

The range of books and brochures, records, and music cassettes is to be secured with high quality. At least 6,500 titles with 150 million copies and about 20 million records or music cassettes are to be produced. The ranges of quality paper necessary for high-standard books are to be made available.

The reconstruction and expansion of the Leipzig commission and the wholesale book trade is to be started. The German Film Corporation (DEFA) studios are to be modernized.

The range of products for leisure activities and for the development of popular cultural work is to be expanded. Galleries, shops, and artisan workshops of the GDR State Art Trade are to be further developed in order to further improve the working and creative conditions of artists and folk-art workers.

Orchestras, training institutions for artists, folk-art workers, public education institutions, and the population are to be considerably better supplied with musical instruments, accessories, and spare parts, as well as with corresponding repair services.

Training conditions at universities, technical schools, and vocational schools of culture are to be modernized, and measures for expansion are to be implemented.

The design of the Platz der Akademie is to be finished. Reconstruction of the Museum Island, including the reconstruction of the New Museum in the GDR capital, Berlin, as well as preserving the building of the Dresden Palace is to be started. The "Panorama Museum" peasant war memorial in Bad Frankenhausen is to be completed. Value-preservation means are to be used for the reconstruction of cultural sites.

In order to preserve the value of and to restore cultural sites and facilities, domestic repair capacities are to be increasingly developed.

The effectiveness of radio and television is to be increased by a qualitatively improved program policy in order to meet better and better the needs of the millions of listeners and viewers for information, education, and varied entertainment. Particular attention must be paid to the further development of television programs for children and young people. Radio programs for young people and the programs of some regional radio stations must be expanded.

Investments for radio and television are to be used in such a way that the planned program achievements are realised with the required quality and quantity, and that reception for both media's programs is improved.

V. Development of Socialist Economic Integration and Foreign Trade

In line with the decisions of the economic talks of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level, a contribution must be made to further deepen socialist economic integration and economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, and to further consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. With the implementation of the "Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000" cooperation on a contractual basis is to be concentrated on accelerated development and economic utilization of the key technologies. Within short periods, top achievements and economically usable results are to be reached in the decisive fields. The advantages of the international socialist division of labor are to be effectively used in the GDR national economy to further increase efficiency, strengthen the economic potential, and to use and save all kinds of resources economically.

In this process the comprehensive deepening of the long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR on the basis of the "Long-term program of the Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and the USSR in the Fields of Science, Technology, and Production for the Period Up to the Year 2000" is of essential importance for the further stable socioeconomic development of the GDR.

The working out of the national economic plans is to be based on the results of the coordination of the national economic plans and on the long-term trade agreements for the 1986-90 period. It must be ensured that the accepted obligations to reach the scientific-technological top level and to deliver products in the required quantities and quality and by the required date are fulfilled according to contract.

On the basis of the agreements concluded, effective lines of specialization and cooperation are to be continued, the growth of mutual goods deliveries is to be raised, and preconditions for an active participation in new integration measures producing high economic results are to be created.

In the further deepening of specialization and cooperation in the processing industry, in particular in machine-building and in electrical engineering and electronics, the coordinated development and start of production of new goods, machines, equipment, and equipment systems with a high degree of refinement is to be put in the foreground, in line with the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution. Here the division of labor is to be increasingly adjusted to the fundamentally new processes in science, technology, and production and is to be shaped in such a way that it is possible to react to changes in demand in a timely and flexible way.

Through the dynamic development of the foreign trade relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries it is to be ensured that about two-thirds of the GDR's international trade is conducted with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

To an increasing degree, trade is to be carried out with products that reflect scientific-technological top standards and reflect a high refinement of the raw materials and other materials used. Attention is to be focused on such key technologies as microelectronics, robot and automation technology, data and information processing, and biotechnology.

In order to ensure long-term raw material supplies, the GDR will continue to participate -- on the basis of corresponding agreements -- in the construction of investment projects in the USSR.

In particular, production and export of modern, high-capacity machines and equipment for the extraction and transportation of raw materials and fuels and for the modernization and reconstruction of important branches of the national economy, especially of foodstuffs and consumer goods in the USSR, are to be developed.

Proceeding from the decisions of the CEMA economic talks at the highest level for the further deepening of socialist economic integration, and on the basis of the agreed programs of cooperation in science, technology, and production through the year 2000, and trade with the other socialist countries must be continuously developed.

Based on the firm foundations of stable political and economic relations with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries, economicand trade relations with the countries of the non-socialist economic area are also to be developed on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. This is to make a contribution to consolidating the material basis for the policy of peace and international detente.

On the basis of an accelerated development of exports, the trade-political leeway is to be expanded and the GDR's economic and political unassailability is to be consolidated.

In accordance, with the GDR's industrial potential and its place among the world's leading industrial nations, the speed of export growth is to be increasingly determined by the metal-processing industry. Effective and marketable products must be provided; it is necessary to react speedily to customers' wishes and to achieve a better mastery of the foreign trade demands on the export of equipment and installations.

In order to ensure stable and increasing market positions for the GDR, it is necessary -- in view of the fast changes in demand on the international markets -- to push through a decisive acceleration of scientific-technological work and its utilization, and to guarantee the necessary scope for research, development, production, and sales.

The further deepening of the GDR's economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries is to be shaped in such a way that -- on the basis of equality and mutual advantage -- the economic benefit for the GDR is linked with an effective support of these countries in developing their national economies.

In this process, new trends in these countries' development, such as the tapping of raw material resources, electricity production, development of agriculture and infrastructure, as well as reconstruction of existing production plants are to be taken into account and therefore forms of economic relations such as industrial cooperation, assembly production, and consulting and engineering services must be developed.

Proceeding from the stable political, economic, and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, trade with the capitalist industrial countries is to be developed free of political pressure, on the basis of equality, and for mutual benefit.

VI. Tasks of the Bezirk, Kreis, Town, and Village Councils

Based on the plan, the local state organs must lead the economic, social, and intellectual-cultural development in their sphere of responsibility in a comprehensive way that is close to life and close to the citizens and aims at the welfare of the working people. They must further increase their contribution to implementing the new stage of the economic strategy.

On this basis the citizens' working and living conditions must be developed in close coordination with the enterprises and cooperatives in the regions.

Their activities must be focused on solving the key tasks in the sectors directly managed by them, primarily in the production sectors of agriculture; bezirk-administered industry; the bezirk and kreis-administered building industry, trade, and services; and locally managed transportation, as well as in the development of intellectual-cultural life.

At the same time, an important task lies in ensuring the development of the combines and enterprises through favorable territorial reproduction conditions. In doing so it is of primary importance to achieve gains in effectiveness through result-oriented teamwork among the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and scientific-technical institutions on a contractual basis, and through encouragement by the local state organs. The local state organs must exert an active influence on the extensive application of the key technologies, on enhancing labor productivity, on modernizing the basic assets available in the region and better exploiting them, on stepping up production while reducing power, material, and raw-material consumption, and on collecting and utilizing the secondary raw materials and reserves in the bezirk, kreise, cities, and communities. A task of great national economic priority lies in ensuring that the social labor potential is employed in a highly effective manner, and that the purposeful saving of workplaces provides manpower for the better exploitation of basic assets which either already exist or are to be created.

In principle, one must proceed from the fact that a better exploitation of the available basic assets in terms of time, and the commissioning of new facilities must be achieved without additional manpower in the respective combine or enterprise.

The required regional conditions must be created for an increase in multishift operations in all combines and enterprises. These involve primarily the shift-oriented organization of commuter traffic, continuous catering for the shiftworkers, the assignment of apartments on a priority basis, as well as effective medical care.

The further increase in the effectiveness of basic assets requires an even more comprehensive approach in the planning and implementation of maintenance, general overhauls, modernization, and new investments. Proceeding from all this, the quality of regional planning must be improved in such a way that the use of land for building, particularly land that can be used for agriculture, is reduced to a minimum.

The comprehensive use of regional rationalization constitutes the main road toward fulfilling the overall state and communal policy tasks of the local state organs. It must be so developed that additional reserves are tapped through high increases in the construction of rationalization means, the repeated use of materials, reductions in specific-power and raw-material consumption, as well as through a rational implementation of transportation.

The systematic application of microelectronics and robot technology must also be ensured in small- and medium-sized enterprises through close cooperation between centrally and locally managed enterprises and through a rational utilization of the available scientific-technical potential.

Regional rationalization and the coordinated, contractually regulated collaboration between enterprises and research institutions must be planned and managed as a unified whole.

The development and production of consumer goods and spare parts in keeping with demand must be decisively increased in the bezirk-administered combines and enterprises. As far as the populace and exports are concerned, this applies above all to interior furnishing products; products for the household, for home workers, and leisure time activities; purse-makers' goods and leatherware, as well as the "1,000 little things."

Consumer goods production in the territories of the bezirk councils must be closely coordinated, incorporating the results of the teamwork with centrally administered enterprises.

Together with the cooperative peasants and the workers in socialist agriculture and by way of all-round intensification, the natural and economic production conditions must be comprehensively developed, scientific technical progress must be asserted, and the balanced development -- according to plan -- of plant and animal production and of the foodstuffs industry must be ensured.

Through performance comparisons, unjustified differences in standards with regard to yield per hectare, fodder consumption, the exploitation of basic assets, soil, and work times, as well as in the reduction of animal losses are to be cut down or eliminated. All the available resources must be tapped to achieve a high degree of self-sufficiency in the region, and more effective collaboration must be organized between all enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions that are participating in the agricultural reproduction process.

The performance collective must be further consolidated for this purpose. The brigades must be developed as the basic form of labor organization, and the regional principles in the organization of production and labor must be strengthened.

The advantages of cooperation must be better exploited to improve an effective collaboration between the LPG's and the state-owned farms in both plant and animal production.

The bezirk and kreis councils must manage and plan the apartment building program as a unity involving the maintenance of existing stocks of apartments, their modernization and reconstruction, as well as the construction of new apartments.

The most favorable ratio between input and social-political effectiveness must be ensured in agreement with the regional distribution of the productive forces. In doing so, particular attention must be paid to the maintenance of the existing stock of apartments. At the same time, an influence must be exerted in order to optimize travel between places of residence and of work. The work of the employees of the kreis-administered building industry must be aimed at substantially augmenting maintenance and modernization services in the housing sector as well as for the buildings for communal purposes in the region.

The state-owned kreis construction enterprises must be further strengthened and enabled to accomplish their tasks as scientific-technical centers of the kreis-administered building industry, as the main consignees for maintenance and modernization as well as for certain building projects in city centers.

Unjustified differences in standards must be eliminated on the basis of performance comparisons. It is important in the management process to carry out a far-sighted specialization of the building facilities in line with structures and crafts and in doing so to accelerate decisively the application of technologies which ensure productivity.

Specific object-related tasks in preserving the existing stock of buildings are to be assigned to the cooperative and private building trades.

The performance standard for maintenance and management of the housing stock according to plan must be further enhanced in the state-owned enterprises for the administration of buildings and in the workers apartment building cooperatives.

Agricultural building facilities are to be increasingly employed to improve the housing conditions in rural communities.

The FDJ project for completing 100,000 apartments up to 1990 within the framework of its "Reconstructed and Improve" drive must be comprehensively supported.

More communal contracts must be concluded with enterprises for the additional improvement or modernization of apartments for the enterprises' crews. An effective contribution to materially securing the apartment building program must be made through the development of local materials resources, an intensified regeneration and recycling of building parts as well as through the setting up of facilities for manufacturing prefabricated parts.

The rational exploitation of the available housing stock constitutes a primary task in order to even better meet the housing needs above all of families with several children and of young married couples.

Particular attention must be paid to improving the housing environment. This involves exerting influence toward a harmonious combination of old and new buildings as well as setting up green areas and parks along the streets, squares, and in courtyards.

The citizens' initiatives to make contributions of their own in the contest: "Beautify our cities and communities -- join in" must be even more strongly supported by the councils of the bezirk, kreise, cities, and communities in order to further improve the environment in residential areas.

Supply of repairs and other services to the populace must be further improved.

A rational employment of the material and financial funds and of the social labor potential must be ensured for this purpose. The available facilities and trade premises must be used even more effectively and be rationalized. The distance from the producer to the customer must be further shortened.

In implementing the SED program the main objectives and tasks of the national economy in the 1986-90 period are aimed at the further fashioning of the developed socialist society and the creation of the prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism. Thus socialism in the GDR enters a higher, new stage in its social development. The GDR possesses the basic prerequisites for also guaranteeing the high dynamics of economic development in the future. On this basis in the 1986-90 period the proper preconditions must be created for gradually improving the people's material and cultural living standard, for comprehensively strengthening socialism and for making it increasingly attractive in line with the intentions of the working people and for ensuring its defense capability.

The consistent continuation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy is an incentive for the working people to mobilize all their strength in socialist competition and to develop political commitment, high readiness for performance and creative and enterprising activities.

With outstanding labor feats, they are making their contribution to the stable and dynamic development of socialism and thus to the defense and securing of peace.

A basic task in the further implementation of the SED's economic strategy for a comprehensive intensification consists of directly linking every step with an improvement of the working people's working and living conditions.

An unrenouncable basis for achieving the national economic targets in the years 1986-90 is the constant consolidation of the political power of the working people, led by the workers class and its Marxist-Leninist party, consistently strengthening democratic centralism in state management and planning, and the development of socialist democracy. The central state organs in the bezirk, kreise, cities, and communities are saddled with a great responsibility in implementing the 5-year plan. They are assigned the task, on the basis of the central state plan, of ensuring a high increase in performance and effectiveness in the national economy and of safeguarding the improvement in line with the plan for the material and cultural standard of living of the population. The constant qualification of central leadership and planning must focus on promoting the mass initiative of the working people and on creating the most favorable conditions for unfolding the socialist competition. It must aim at promoting the creative activity of the working people for a high pace of labor productivity and efficiency while reducing production expenditures and costs.

The local state organs must actively exert influence so that comprehensive intensification is implemented in their sphere of responsibility, better and better regional reproduction conditions are created for all combines and enterprises, and that the local reserves are tapped for performance and efficiency development. The local people's representative bodies and their councils have to promote socialist teamwork in the region to achieve this.

The high political responsibility of the local state organs toward the citizens mainly consists of integrating them into preparation, implementation, and control of communal decisions. Thus the citizens exert influence on making life in their towns and villages richer, shaping working and living conditions, managing education and training of the young, organizing medical care, developing a varied social, cultural, and sports life, ensuring order and security, and making the face of their hometowns more and more attractive in the "Join In!" drive.

In the shaping of the GDR's developed socialist society, the trade unions, as the largest and most comprehensive class and mass organization of the workers class and all working people, stand in the forefront. As loyal fellow fighters of the SED and under its leadership, they are qualified to successfully and dedicatedly fulfill their role as schools of socialism, as the driving force of socialist competition, and as representatives of the working people's interests.

They organize the socialist competition as a political campaign which -- based on a high socialist awareness -- expresses the will of the workers class and all working people, makes socialism strong by creative work, makes peace more secure, and life more beautiful. In this process the manifold ways of acting, such as deliberations in the trade union groups, giving accountability reports, and plenary sessions of shop stewards, are to be comprehensively utilized. It is most important that from the very start the working people are involved in all questions and participate in decisions.

The "Berlin FDJ initiative" central youth project and the other central youth projects and FDJ drives in the national economy are to be purposefully supported. More and more young people are to be integrated into the movement of the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow, this indispensible FDJ mass initiative. The scientific-technological creativity of the young people, in particular in the FDJ's young researchers collectives, is to be utilized to solve economically decisive tasks of the science and technology plans. The establishment of further youth brigades and young researchers collectives of the FDJ is to be promoted. In all fields of the national economy, youth is to be assigned economically decisive tasks as youth projects. The young people's creative activities in culture, sports, tourism, and in socialist military training are to be comprehensively promoted.

The rationalizers, innovators, and inventors joined in the socialist engineers' organization -- the chamber of technology -- aim their creative ideas at shortening the period for realizing scientific-technological achievements and at their high economic effectiveness. The initiative of the engineers and technicians is to be mainly directed at the demanding targets for the speedy development and widespread application of microelectronics, CAD/CAM solutions, robot, and automation technology.

The GDR's women make an important contribution to the further shaping of the developed socialist society. With a high sense of social responsbility and creative initiative, they participate in the implementation of our party's economic policy on an equal footing. They use all their knowledge, strength, and skills to solve the tasks in all fields of life -- in work, education, politics, and family.

Great attention is to be paid to the purposeful promotion of women in basic and advanced training and at work. With the implementation of the economic strategy increasingly better conditions are created for women and girls for their creative work in their studies, at work, in social life, and in the family.

The state and economic organs together with the FDGB, the FDJ, and the Democratic Women's League of Germany are to promote all initiatives and the readiness for performance of women and girls and to utilize this to fulfill forthcoming tasks.

The Peasant Mutual Aid Association is further developing its characteristics as a socialist mass organization of the cooperative peasants and cooperative gardeners and especially aids in the further improvement of working and living conditions in the villages.

The members of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders will continue to support with their specific contribution the further improvement of supplying the population with products from their individual production.

The National Front, that is, all political parties and mass organizations united in it for joint action, make an important contribution to fulfilling the tasks for the national economy's development in the 1986-90 period.

Practical work among the masses and continuous political talks with the citizens promote the readiness for active participation in solving national economic tasks and contribute to an even closer relationship of trust between the socialist state and its citizens.

The SED proceeds from the conviction that the workers, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia, and all other working people are using all their strength and their creativity to guarantee the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR for the benefit people at an ever higher level by means of a high performance increase in the 1986-90 period. In firm alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the community of socialist states, the GDR -- based on its overall strengthening by high economic performances -- makes an important contribution to consolidating socialism's international positions, to detente, disarmament, the improvement of the international situation, and thus to the preservation of peace.

INTERIOR MINISTRY PARTY AKTIV HOLDS MEETING

AU271025 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 86 p 6

[Excerpt] Berlin (ND) -- On Wednesday [14 May] the party aktiv of the Ministry of Interior discussed tasks resulting from the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress for the members of the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of Interior. In his address Army General Friedrich Dickel, SED Central Committee member, minister of interior and head of the German People's Police, stressed the high aims of the 11th party congress that represent a great challenge for all social fields. "This also fully applies to our responsibility for guaranteeing a high level of public order and security." An ever exemplary fulfillment of the class assignment is a contribution to universally strengthening socialism and toward a reliable protection.

KRENZ CONVEYS AWARDS; HAGER, GUENTHER ATTEND

AU140731 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 86 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] At a festive event on 29 April in the State Council building, Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, Politburo member, and secretary of the SED Central Committee, bestowed the Karl Marx Order, the "Star of International Friendship" Order the Honorary Badge of the Order for Service to the Fatherland, the Order for Service to the Fatherland, and the "Banner of Labor" Order. The event was attended by the SED Central Committee Politburo members Kurt Hager, Guenther Kleiber, and Guenter Schabowski; the deputy chairman of the state council, Ernst Mecklenburg; SED Central Committee members; members of the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the People's Chambers; as well as other prominent figures from the GDR's social life.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GORBACHEV

NEPSZABADSAG Editorial

AU091141 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "We Welcome Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to Our Country With Sincere Respect and Friendship"]

[Text] On the eve of the friendly visit of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, who is coming to Hungary at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, we greet him as a welcome and dear guest. Although Mikhail Gorbachev has already visited Hungary, his current visit is nevertheless an outstanding event: This time we can greet him first in Hungary as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee after being elected in this high and responsible position in spring last year. We wish him and his wife and the five officials accompanying him a pleasant stay in Hungary. Let his exchanges of views here advance our common cause and his visit strengthen the sincere and friendly feelings the participants in the meetings and all of us have.

These feelings are directed towards the Soviet people and the Soviet fraternal party, which are represented at the highest level by Comrade Gorbachev and to which -- if we may say so -- we are linked with particular relations, since in the Soviet Union we respect honor, and we love our liberators and our consistent true supporters. But these feelings are also directed toward his person too: to his fascinating personality, his work style as a leader who follows the best communist traditions, and to everything that has led to his acquiring great international prestige in an unprecedentedly short time.

We are glad that in these eventful times the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has been able to accept the invitation to visit Hungary that Janos Kadar extended when he visited Moscow last fall. This fact also reflects the traditional good relations that bind our parties and are the firm basis of the manysided cooperation between our peoples and countries. As the MSZMP Central Committee session concluded in March following the report on the 27th CPSU congress: "There is a complete identity of views between the MSZMP and CPSU in evaluating social progress and international relations." "The positions taken at the congress provide new impetus for the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations in all areas of life and for the further strengthening of our friendship."

The 27th CPSU Congress, which provided an action program for both the dynamic social-economic renewal and the active and peaceful coexistence of countries of different social order, was followed with particular attention in Hungary too. The realistic and open situation-analysis, the resolute formulation of the tasks of acceleration, and the consistent and energetic activity carried out by Mikhail Gorbachev -- as head of the collective leadership of the Soviet fraternal party -- in domestic and foreign policy have deservedly earned great appreciation. As Janos Kadar pointed out in his address to the 27th CPSU Congress: "The acceleration of the social and economic development of the Soviet Union is an inspiring goal not only for the Soviet workers but it fills all the followers of social progress and socialism all over the world with pleasure. The major part of the subjects discussed at the congress are the central issues not only of the construction work occurring in the Soviet Union but also of the general development of the socialist social system. The creative way these issues are raised, the answers and the practical solution provided generally help the socialist countries and the experiences enrich the common treasury of the theory of the entire international communist and workers movement."

In the person of Mikhail Gorbachev, we now have visiting Hungary a Soviet political leader whose name is most closely linked with a series of initiatives for the most comprehensive peace offensive ever. The proposed plan for nuclear and chemical arms disarmament by the turn of the century, the proposed reduction of conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals, the program of star peace instead of star wars, and the creation of a reliable system of international security -- all these are proposals of great significance which we also wholeheartedly support. At the same time we are concerned about the fact that the other side has been advancing exactly in the opposite direction ever since the Geneva summit. This is proven, in addition to the increasingly aggressive stand demonstrated by Washington in dangerous zones, by more recent facts like the rejection of proposed new negotiations on the Soviet moratorium and the ban on nuclear tests, the U.S. veto on the final document at the Bern meeting, which was part of the Helsinki process -- a veto that surprised even the West -- and especially the "suspension" of the SALT II agreement announced by President Reagan.

It is worthy of the greatest appreciation that the Soviet leadership is able, in the midst of these series of challenges, to conduct a calm and considered policy which is precisely the opposite of the practice of "overreaction" that can be seen overseas. This is a sign of strength and confidence that are fortunately coupled with the ability to adjust political thinking to the realities of the nuclear age.

Speaking about these things, Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out at the 27th CPSU Congress: "The type of arms existing today make it possible for any country to hope to defend itself simply by military technological means, by creating for example any kind of comprehensive defense system. The guarantee of security is increasingly a political task and it can be solved only by political means." We hope that an increasing number of people in the West too will recognize that this is the only rational alternative.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is visiting Hungary at a time when foreign circumstances and domestic developments equally require a deepening of political and economic cooperation among the socialist countries and the raising of the means and methods of this cooperation to a higher level within the framework of the Warsaw Pact (which is holding its next summit in Budapest next week), of CEMA, where there is on the agenda the creation of a new economic cooperation mechanism, which is inseparable from the technological and scientific program up to the turn of the century, as well as in bilateral relations. The reader will be able to acquaint himself with many important extra details about this and about the far-reaching Hungarian-Soviet cooperation with the media in the coming days. The media have jointly demonstrated that this cooperation is strengthening and advancing and that both sides are eager to make use of its short and long-term possibilities also by applying new forms of cooperation; in such a way as to make sure that the efforts and their fruit are mutual and contribute here and there too to the common task of acceleration of social and economic development.

The Hungarian-Soviet friendship, alliance, and cooperation is the vivid reality of our era. It is a reality of everyday activity and also of the festive days as shown by Mikhail Gorbachev's current visit to Hungary. Once again: we welcome him and his entourage as dear guests close to our heart, with love and respect. We are confident that this visit will further strengthen the fraternal cooperation between our peoples, parties and countries for the benefit of the entire socialist community, peace and social progress.

Kadar Csepel Factory Speech

LD091250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Speech by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the MSZMP Politburo at a Csepel machine tool factory rally held on 9 June in honor of the visit by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: Thank you for the cordial reception. On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I greet the collective of the Csepel Machine-Tool Factory, which is working dilligently and successfully. Every participant in this session is devoted to Hungarian-Soviet friendship, and in your person I greet the Hungarian working class, our working people.

It is an outstandingly important and welcome political, local event for us: Accepting our invitation, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is paying us a friendly visit and is now among us. With your permission I would like to greet cordially our high-ranking guest, the comrade who is so close to us, Comrade Gorbachev, his dear wife, and all our Soviet friends accompanying him. In their person we greet the Soviet Union, which liberated our country from the Hitler-Fascist occupation, the fraternal Soviet people, the true friend who is with us in good and bad times and who helps us, our great ally. [applause]

Dear comrades, Comrade Gorbachev and I spent yesterday at work together. We informed each other concerning the socialist construction work carried out in our countries, reviewed our bilateral relations, the possibilities fur the further development of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, and conducted an intensive exchange of views on the most important questions regarding the international situation. In the course of our discussions it once again became clear that our unity is firm and invincible, because on the basis of our jointly-held Marxist-Leninist principles, and because of the identity of the fundamental interests and long-term goals of our countries, our parties evaluate the questions of the building of socialism and the world situation in an identical way.

There is a joint determination to develop bilateral Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in every sphere, raising it to a higher level, and to struggle in the international sphere together for the same goals, for improving the conditions for a lasting peace and for the peaceful future of mankind free from deadly weapons.

Esteemed rally, dear comrades, in speaking about ourselves and the building of socialism in Hungary, I gave Comrade Gorbachev accurate information. I told him frankly that we have problems at the present time, but we have to overcome very difficult obstacles in the course of socialist construction. However, it is also part of a realistic appraisal of the situation that in the decades since the liberation, and the break in 1956, our people, under the leadership of our party, have achieved great and indisputable historic results in the sphere of production, improving the circumstances of life, and in raising the cultural level alike. Our conditions by now can hardly be compared to the situation before the victory of people's power, the creation of the socialist system. We can justly say: A new Hungary has arisen in place of the old. We can also tell our friends with conviction that our working class, our cooperative peasantry, the Hungarian intelligentsia, the overwhelming majority of our party, whose goal is the preservation and enrichment of our achievements, our socialist gains, and the construction of a developed socialist society.

Our greatest hope is that by traveling along this road we should secure peace and security, an even better life than that which we have achieved up to now -- happiness for our people and nation. We know that the way of achieving this is by first and foremost making better use of the productive facilities at our disposal, of our own possibilities. Building on the advantages of the socialist system, we must work and produce more efficiently, we must concentrate our strength so that production can increase on the basis of the most advanced technology and, by purposefully maintaining discipline and order, by thwarting the manipulations of those who are trying to live as parasites at the expense of the workers, and we should create the possibility of more rapid development.

The 13th congress of our party provided the appropriate guidelines, and the Seventh 5-Year Plan a realistic program for advance. The implementation has begun, but, to tell the truth, rather slowly, and so far with results that are not satisfactory. Admittedly, there are unfavorable circumstances beyond our control which are hindering the work. But now I am talking about ourselves. What the situation requires is that from the Central Committee onwards, every party organ, the social organs, the government and the economic institutions, and the workers in general, should not now, as is usual with us, occupy themselves in the first place, 10th place, and 30th place with what should be distributed to whom and how, but should first and many times thereafter concern themselves with how we should manage and produce better with the resources at our disposal -- with the skills, the abilities of the people. And if this is what we do, then there will not only be something to distribute but there will be more and more of it.

If I take all our present difficulties into consideration, I am aware that the tasks which we have to solve are not negligible ones. However, I am also aware that we have been in situations which were 100 times more difficult and, by uniting the strength of the party, of society and of the people, we mastered them, got past the obstacles, and have achieved splendid, hardly-believable results.

We now possess much greater strength: Our party and people were more experienced, more mature, have more knowledge than they had before. Thus, much depends on purposefulness, on the will, on a responsible attitude to the solution of our tasks: In brief, much depends on better work. The national, country and even the enterprise averages are hiding a great many things. Often the performances of collectives, managers and individual workers working under identical circumstances vary. There are those among them who achieve quite outstanding results; many work at average rate and some very badly. This also shows how much depends on the human factor. It is time for the leading organs and also for social evaluation to make clear more firmly and unequivocally than hitherto, and consistently express in the sphere of moral and material recognition, that we are indeed supporting those leaders who demand organized and disciplined work -- those collectives who work well and those people who work well. I am confident that by mobilizing our resources and working with the necessary impetus, our party and people can do everything that is required for the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th congress and the good fulfillment of the 5-year plan and of the plan for the current year.

Dear comrades: Besides mobilizing our own resources, we possess other important sources of strength as well. With the development of the multi-faceted Hungarian-Soviet relations, within the framework of CEMA, with the other socialist countries and by making better use of the possibilities deriving from the international division of labor, we can progress more rapidly along our socialist road.

In the presence of Comrade Gorbachev and our Soviet friends, I can responsibly state that all our friends can continue to rely on the Hungarian People's Republic as a stable socialist country and a reliable partner in the sphere of cooperation.

Esteemed rally: The Soviet Union entered history as the embodiment of the best hopes of mankind, and it has been the greatest bulwark of social progress and peace for almost 7 decades now. The significance of its experiences and successes is inestimable for socialism and mankind. Our party and people followed with great interest and sympathy the work of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, and welcomes its resolutions. The endeavors and aims formulated in Lenin's spirit give us strength as well in our intentions, and stimulate us to further thought and action. We are convinced that the dynamic Soviet development will create more favorable conditions for our work as well. We wish the Soviet people further great successes in the building of developed socialism and in the acceleration of economic and social progress.

Our relations with the Soviet Union rest on the tried international principles which have been validated by life, on friendly and good-neighborly cooperation and common interests. Our relations are imbued by a spirit of mutual confidence, respect and understanding. We shal continue to regard the strengthening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship and the improvement of our multifaceted cooperation as our primary task of great importance.

Dear Comrades: The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact is to begin its next session in our country tomorrow. The party and state leaders are going to hold their discussions in a tense and contradictory international situation. The world looked to the future with hopes that were a degree higher in the wake of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. However, even then we counted on the fact, and the experiences of recent months demonstrate, that the extreme circles of imperialism, the United States and other adherents of confrontation, do not easily give up their plans. They are fanning tension and are increasing the arms race.

It is greatly appreciated by our party, government, and our entire people that the Soviet leadership meets the challenge soberly and carefully even in this situation. The Soviet Union makes consistent efforts and initiatives to abolish nuclear weapons, to prevent the militarization of outer space, to radically reduce the arms race and to establish a system of security that is acceptable for all states and would operate reliably.

The most recent Soviet initiatives for the reduction of traditional weapons and armed forces could help us significantly to strengthen European peace and cooperation. We, together with the other socialist countries, resolutely and actively support the Soviet Union in these endeavors and take part in their realization.

Although it would be too early to speak of the session of the Political Consultative Committee, there is something that I can say quite safely: The Warsaw Pact will once again take a stand for peace and the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. We want to see a world in which everyone can live in freedom and security and where security is built on the firm foundations of multi-faceted cooperation. Our country, in harmony with its allies, will endeavor to use its means and abilities in the future as well as to contribute to the attainment of the joint cause. Together with our Soviet friends, we take it as our point of departure that in the present world there is no more important task than steadfastly to struggle for peace and the security of mankind.

My dear comrades, friends, and dear guests: In conclusion, let me once again voice our satisfaction that the present visit by Comrade Gorbachev will further strengthen the friendship between our peoples and will provide further impetus for the development of our cooperation. We ask you, esteemed Comrade Gorbachev, when you return home, to convey to the Communists of the Soviet Union, to the great Soviet People the fraternal greetings of the Hungarian Communists, of the Hungarian people engaged in the building of socialism. We wish you complete success in the realization of the resolutions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Tell them also that the Hungarian people are advancing further in close unity with the Soviet people, forward along our shared historic road, the road of socialism. [applause]

Gorbachev Meets With Leaders

LD091804 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] In the late afternoon, Mikhail Gorbachev met the Hungarian political leaders in the Central Committee headquarters.

Here, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee met Janos Kadar, MSZMP Politburo members, the chairman of the Central Control Committee, and the secretaries of the Central Committee. Present on the Soviet side were Vadim Medvedev, Central Committee secretary, and several other Soviet personages. They held a comradely conversation on topical issues related to the implementation of the congress resolutions of the two parties. Particular attention was devoted to the long-range development and deepening of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. They affirmed that the two parties would develop cooperation in every sphere of socialist construction that they would enrich the content of inner-party and inter-state relations, that with all means, they would promote the growth of the efficiency of economic, technical, scientific and cultural co-operation, and the application of their new, modern forms.

At the meeting, they emphasized that the coordinated efforts of the fraternal socialist countries had particular significance in the fight waged for the guarantee of peace, international security, and for disarmament. They expressed the intention of the two countries that in the future they would further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, which is the most important factor of peace and social progress. The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding and full agreement.

Gorbachev, Kadar Interviewed

LD091835 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- During his walk in Budapest city centre, Mikhaial Gorbachev answered the question of the reporter of the Soviet television about his personal impressions on his visit to Hungary.

In his answer, the CPSU CC general secretary stated that although he conducted talks with Janos Kadar for almost seven hours, it was a short time. They had intensive and thorough talks, and the parties expressed satisfaction. There was no issue causing any particular problem. A new period has started in the relations of the two parties, the two countries and nations, and the new problems were in the focus of talks.

Gorbachev stated that he is enjoying his stay in Hungary, as a friend of Janos Kadar, whom he respects as a friend of many years standing of the Soviet Union. Nothing has ever overshadowed their cordial and genuine relations which are based on full confidence, sincerity, and openness. He was of the opinion that the current visit will be of great importance for the point of view of the further development and strengthening of relations in all fields. All this refers to the present period of the development of socialism, the protection of peace and the joint efforts for the improvement of the international situation.

Mikhail Gorbachev stated that he has very good impressions of Hungary. The Hungarian people, led by its party, has achieved great successes. However, both statesmen discussed problems at the mass rally that took place earlier in the day, as reality includes both successes and problems, the problems will continue as long as there is progress, and may be difficult but will be tackled.

Answering a question, Janos Kadar added:

"I agree with Comrade Gorbachev's assessment. We met the workers' representatives of the Csepel machine tool works at a mass meeting in very good atmosphere this morning. It also indicated that our concord does not only mean the agreement of Gorbachev and Kadar, but that it is far wider. All this provides a very good basis for unity both in bilateral relations and in our international activity. Therefore we wish good helath and much success to Comrade Gorbachev and the Soviet leadership to implement the resolutions of the 27th Congress.

Visits Biotechnology Center

LD092056 Budapest MTI in English 1850 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- In the early afternoon, Mikhail Gorbachev visited the 'Meriklon' economic association of the 'Rozmaring' agricultural cooperative in Budapest. The CPSU CC's general secretary and his wife were met at the cooperative centre by Ferenc Havasi, Lenard Pal and Matyas Szuros, secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee, and leading officials and scholars. Laszlo Murvai, president of the cooperative cultivating 4,200 hectares, gave a brief on the basic activity of the 'Rozmaring' cooperative and the 'Meriklon' research, development and production economic association. The traditional line of the cooperative is to produce ornamental plants and the economic association produces mainly propagation materials. Eight million carnations, 650,000 gerberas and 80,200 violet cuttings are produced for the domestic and socialist markets a year.

The CPSU general secretary visited the laboratory where virus-free propagation materials are produced in tissue culture, and new types are propagated and produced. Initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev, who showed great interest in biotechnology, the programme continued in the open air, instead of the cooperative's session hall. Mikhail Gorbachev and Hungarian experts discussed issues of the Hungarian biotechnological programme and development prospects in an informal conversation.

In conclusion the working communities of the cooperatives gave presents to the CPSU general secretary and a bunch of roses to his wife. In return the Soviet guests presented a photo album of Soviet landscapes.

Barabas Press Conference

LD092107 Budapest MTI in English 2000 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- Janos Barabas, deputy head of HSWP CC's department, summed up the events of the visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, at a press conference Monday evening. He stressed that the atmosphere of the visit had been cordial, friendly and informal from the very beginning.

On the topics of talks Janos Barabas drew attention first to the fact that the working conditons in Hungary would also improve as a result of the resolute implementation of the resolutions of the CPSU 27th Congress and the Hungarians supported the programme. The talks made it clear that the conditions of cooperation were good, our targets were the same and, on the basis of reciprocal advantage, our targets were the same and, on the basis of reciprocal advantage, the Soviet Union continued to seek ways of assisting the implementation of Hungarian economic targets. He added that Mikhail Gorbachev showed interest in the ways of socialist construction in Hungary, understood the country's ambitions, and considered important the creative seeking for solution and utilizing of each other's experiences.

The talks on international issues can be summed up by a full identity of views with the CPSU's assessment of the situation, the constructive attitude of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet party highly appreciating and supporting the active international work of Hungary.

We assess the CPSU CC's general secretary's visit particuarly successful, our hopes were met, and our expectations justified. The visit proved that our main targets are identical and there are favourable conditions for the comprehensive development of our relations, and there is a steady, mutual confidence and understanding between us, stated Janos Barabas, who also announced that the political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states would meet in session in Budapest on Tuesday.

EMPLOYEES ACCUSED OF TATA FIRE ARRESTED

LD062011 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Employees accused of causing the fire at the Tata refrigerating technology industry cooperative have been arrested. As a result of a welding job that contravened regulations, an assembly shopfloor was destroyed by fire. The welding was carried out on 29 May. About 47 million forints worth of damage resulted from the fire. According to the police investigation, (Istvan Timmer), welder; Laszlo Steiner, group leader; and Joszef Burjan, foreman; are responsible for the fire and therefore have put them in preliminary detention.

OFFICIAL SAYS WRONIAK IMPRISONED 'SINCE 31 MAY'

AU091626 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, June 9 (AFP) -- A senior Polish Foreign Ministry official who is suspected of helping a top-ranking member of the Solidarity trade union movement has been in prison for a week, official sources said Monday.

An Interior Ministry spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Zbigniew Wroniak -- assistant director of the Foreign Ministry's Administration and Finance Section -- was being detained on military court orders. The spokesman declined to specify what charges he faced.

An official at Rakowiecka Prison confirmed that a prisoner with Mr Wroniak's name had been detained there since May 31, while the Foreign Ministry insisted that the bureaucrat was "on vacation."

Dissident sources said four other people were arrested in the May police dragnet, although there has been no acknowledgement from official sources. The four were identified as Tadeusz Lewicki, an instructor at Warsaw University, his girlfriend Alicja Komoroska, and the two owners of Ms. Wroniak's apartment block where Mr. Bielinski was arrested.

Ms. Wroniak and her husband Tadeusz Mirtkowicz, a translator, left Poland several months ago to travel in Britain and the United States, the dissident sources said.

Two correspondents for the American news agency UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL were detained for three hours Monday after a plainclothes police officer stopped them at an apartment near the one owned by Ms. Wroniak. The pair, Roman Rollnik and Boguslaw Turek, were asked why they were in the neighborhood and whether they knew either the women or her father.

Bronislaw Geremek, a legal advisor to Novel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa -- who spearheaded Solidarity during the 1981 strikes -- also faced renewed police questioning Monday on the Bujak affair, according to associates of the law professor. They said Mr. Geremek was summoned to the interior ministry this Wednesday -- effectively delaying a trip to France which was originally slated to begin last Tuesday.

DEMONSTRATORS, 'PROMINENT FIGURES' SUPPORT BUJAK

Leaflets Distributed

AU091823 Paris AFP in English 1814 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, June 9 (AFP) -- Supporters of the banned Polish trade union movement Solidarity took to the streets here Monday with handbills condemning the May 31 arrest of its underground leader Zbigniew Bujak. Leaflets condemning the arrest were distributed at rush hour on central streets, and witnesses said they were snapped up by many Warsaw residents. "The arrest Zbigniew Bujak was an enormous loss for Poland and for individual Poles, but Solidarity remains and continues its struggle," the leaflets read.

A group of nine prominent figures from banned independent labor unions, including three officials from Solidarity, also went public with their support of Mr. Bujak, who has been charged with plotting a coup d'etat against Poland's military government. The group condemned the arrest as a violation of international human rights accord and promised Mr. Bujak that they would "never cease struggling for the freedom of all political prisoners" in Poland -- officially 150, but perhaps up to 250 according to independent sources.

"We strongly believe that there soon will be no more political prisoners (in Poland) and that you will be able to pursue your work in total freedom for the good of our country," the group wrote. A copy of the letter, dated June 5, was received Monday by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Signatories included Krzysztof Lypacewicz, Piotr Szczepanski and Stanislaw Rusinek from Solidarity.

Police Disperse Crowd

AU092023 Paris AFP in English 2020 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, June 9 (AFP) -- Police broke up a crowd of several thousand Solidarity supporters here Monday night, following a Roman Catholic mass celebrated for Zbigniew Bujak, the detained underground leader of the banned trade union movement, witnesses said.

During the mass, Fater Teofil Bogucki told worshippers at Saint Stanislas church that Solidarity -- outlawed since late 1981, when martial law was declared after weeks of labor strife -- "exists and will never cease to exist."

In the churchyard afterwards, demonstrations chanted Mr. Bujak's name for 20 minutes -- along with the names of other detained Solidarity activists -- before police moved in to disperse them.

LE MONDE VIEWS AFTERMATH OF BUJAK ARREST

PM091050 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Jun 86 p 4

[Jan Krauze report: "Candestine Solidarity Members Determined to Pursue Their Activities"]

[Text] Jan-Andrezej Gorny and Marek Muszynski, the two members of Solidarity's Interim Coordinating Commission [TKK] who have still not been caught by the police and are operating under their own names, sent a communique to the Western press Tuesday 3 June to announce that, despite Zbigniew Bujak's arrest, "the clandestine structures" of the trade union "are still functioning at all levels." The communique is signed by Mr Gorny and Mr Muszynski " on behalf of the TKK," which, in addition to these two men from Upper and Lower Silesia, apparently comprises six other regional officials who remain anonymous. "Since the proclamation of martial law (in December 1981), Solidarity has been dealt many harsh blows. The arrest and repression of its members are daily occurrences in contemporary Poland. We are well prepared for it," the signatories of the document, which reached the Western press, write.

In Warwaw itself, another communique signed by Wiktor Kulerski, who was Zbigniew Bujak's deputy and might be asked to succeed him, states that the organization has suffered "extremely serious losses," the extent of which is not yet known. "The trade union structures are functioning and will continue to function on a more modest scale and in much more difficult conditions," the official states. He added that the arrests were "due to chance" and not to a move by the security forces, as the government spokesman Urban suggested.

In his weekly press conference on Tuesday, Urban announced that Mr Bujak faces a prison sentence of up to 10 years for "plans to overthrow the regime of People's Poland by force." The same provisional charge has been made against Ewa Kulik, the young woman also arrested last Saturday, who according to the official spokesman, coordinated communications and documentation within the TKK.

As for Konrad Bielinski, who was caught at the same time as Mrs Kulik, he is to be charged in his capacity as head of the Warsaw regional organization with "leadershp of an illegal organization." The official spokesman added that other people had been arrested but refused to give any other details "in the interests of the inquiry." Mr Urban stressed that Mr Bujak's arrest "proves the efficiency of the security services" -- which the clandestine organization's leader thwarted for 4 years and 6 months -- and that the TKK now has proof of its "political uselessness."

However, Mr Urban produced the most effect by brandishing an invitation from the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. Asked the address of the apartment where Mr Bujak was arrested, the spokesman suggested that the question be put to the U.S. Embassy. "The embassy knows the address. I have here an invitation to a farewell reception for someone called Mr (Hutchinson), sent by someone called Mr (Harrod) to the address where he -- Mr Bujak -- was living." To add further spice to his "revelation" the spokesman went so far as to add: "The invitation was brought by one of the embassy messengers to whom Mr Bujak may have opened the door..."

"Insinuations"

The U.S. Embassy spokesman immediately described Mr Urban's "insinuations" as "pure fantasy." According to him, dozens of similar invitations were sent to Poles in connection with the forthcoming departure of embassy Cultural Attache Hutchinson. Moreover, Mr Urban admitted that the invitation had indeed been addressed to the owner of the apartment (whose name he refused to give), but his intention was clearly to suggest that the members of the clandestine organization are foreign agents and at the same time, through his interview to THE WASHINGTON POST, he hinted that the United States was not playing the game with its so-called "protege."

Also on Tuesday, Prof Bronislaw Geremek, a very famous medievalist who is also one of Mr Walesa's close advisers, was questioned by the police for 5 hours, and he was again summoned to the Interior Ministry this Wednesday morning. According to reliable sources, he is being questioned as a "witness" in connection with the Bujak case. Mr Geremik was due to leave Warsaw for Paris on Tuesday. It would have been the first time he had been allowed to leave Poland since 1981.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON URBAN PRESS CONFERENCES

13 May

AU251556 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 May 86 pp 4, 5

["Transcript" of the 13 May press conference held by Jerzy Urban for foreign and Polish journalists in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Werner Sonne, West German TV: I would like to know whether gifts of powdered milk sent to Poland by FRG church organizations will be reciprocated by Polish gifts of blankets and sleeping bags, as in the case of the United States.

Urban: Your malicious question has no justification because I have never criticized the FRG gift doners. No FRG institution has organized any anti-Polish show when sending gifts to Poland. That is why any comparisons with the United States are meaningless. Poland is ready to help anyone in any way and we are ready to help the FRG, although our potential for economic help is obviously extremely limited.

Marek Kassa, Polish radio: What is the purpose of the decree issued by the minister of communications in connection with permits for satellite television?

Urban: West German and French television services are about to beam satellite programs for which you need a dish of about 2 meters in diameter. In view of this size, such dishes can be installed for a number of TV sets and not for individual sets. In thickly populated urban areas, placing many individual dishes on a roof would be impossible and would interfere with the reception of nonsatellite TV programs. Uncontrolled use of such dishes would injure the interests of the traditional TV reception in our country.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: Can we assume that your government's objections to receiving West German and French satellite programs are purely technical and are not influenced by any ideological consideration?

Urban: The decree in question was issued for technical reasons, but this does not mean that we may not have objections to those programs when they come. This is a matter for the future, and such objections may occur.

Ruane": Reports on the most recent session of the Council of Ministers speak of an urgent need for militia and social vigilante patrols in public places threatened by disorder and in public transportation threatened by vandalism. The general feeling is that the militia forces have now been strengthened. Does this mean that these forces will be strengthened further? What is the rason for such measures?

Urban: The simple fact is that you notice militia forces in specific place -- in places other than those the governmet has in mind. Many Western journalists like to visit the places in which, as the underground announces, disorder will take place. Such announcements are the reason for the militia reinforcements to deal with such disorder. As for disorder other than political, the perpetrators of nonpolitical disorder make our work difficult because they never announce in advance their intentions with regard to various districts and urban communications. They do not announce their intentions on Radio Free Europe. Many local people's councils report that people complain that there are not enough militia patrols in various places, especially in some districts of larger cities and townships in which some individuals are especially prone to harass the inhabitants. The same is true of some train and bus routes. The government has instructed the Ministry of Internal Affairs to increase militia patrols in those areas where the population has suffered damage and is concerned for its safety.

20 May

AU020847 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 May 86 p 4,5

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign journalists by government spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS center in Warsaw on 20 May]

[Excerpts] Urban: I have received a telex message as follows: "Homeless people in mid-America, St Louis, and Missouri accept with gratitude your generous offer of 5,000 sleeping bags for homeless peole in America. Thousands of these people are staying throughout the year in the NLEC [Evangelical New Life Center] private charity shelters, but at present these are full. Because there are no government shelters in this region many homeless people have to sleep in the open. However, those in the St Louis area need sleeping bags. If you need further information please contact me." Signed, Pastor Larry Rice, the Evangelical New Life Center, who also supplies the address and telephone number. This is one sign of a direct and straightforward response to our aid.

By the way, I wish to say something about this matter. I noticed the great anger expressed by Radio Free Europe in its attack on our decisions. On 19 May Radio Free Europe, commenting on what I said about this aid, said that there are millions of homeless persons vegetating in Poland. This is utter surrealism. In any case, Radio Free Europe says how it counts these homeless people because it includes among them all those living in workers hostels and sublet rooms, and any family who occupies a single room. I do not think I need comment on this. There are housing difficulties in Poland, this is one of our social pains, but this should not be identified with homelessness.

Another issue. Commenting on last Tueday's press conference by the Polish Government spokesman, Radio Free Europe provided on 15 May the following lies, namely that a 2-volume edition of transcripts of Jerzy Urban's press conference with foreign journalists had been published with a print run of 30,000, and that I had received royalties amounting to Z6,048,000 for it. These are gangsterlike methods of slandering people in Poland. Of course, I received no royalties and could not have received any for this publication. This is one of Radio Free Europe's examples of calumny.

By the way, this station has no idea what it is talking about, even though it comments all day on milk shipments to Poland and on our reaction toward the U.S. Senate debate on this subject. On 14 May, Radio Free Europe said: "The U.S. Senate has passed a resolution calling on the President to send powdered milk to Poland. The President has ordered the execution of this resolution. An aircraft loaded with gifts has landed at Okecie [Warsaw] airport. I find it odd that Radio Free Europe does not even have any real information on what is happening among the authorities who manage this station. We know nothing about the President issuing such an order or about any aircraft landing in Warsaw loaded with gifts from the American Government. The aircraft which landed carrying several hundred metric tons of milk which was sent by a charity having nothing to do -- as I have already stressed -- with this debate and with these appeals toward the U.S. Government on which I have had occasion to comment.

According to our estimates, following the powdered milk imports, there are full ration quotas of this milk for children up to age 3 available to group consumers, such as children's hospitals, nurseries, and kindergartens up to the end of May. Because the contamination of grasses has fallen enough to permit cows to graze in pastures, domestic production of powdered milk is rising, which should restore a normal situation to the market later.

Werner Sonne, ARD TV: Mr. Minister, I have two questions. First, because I read Polish newspapers regularly and am always coming across references to people offering their sleeping bags and blankets for the poor inhabitants of America, I would like to know how many such items have been collected from individuals so far. Second, when can we expect this government shipment of 5,000 sleeping bags and blankets to reach the United States.

Urban: Private gifts have been written about in the newspapers, which reported that people had appeared in my office with blankets and sleeping bags in order to supplement the official Polish aid. The Polish Social Aid Committee asked that these gifts be sent to it. But I can only talk about the -- let us call it -- official aid because there is the problem that what people donate does not necessarily meet international or U.S. standards of hygiene. Please do not laugh. The point is that, for example, people sometimes bring used blanks and sleeping bags. It would be completely wrong to sneer at the fact that people bring what they have at home with a desire to help, but the Polish Social Aid Committee is bound to find some solutions to this question that will satisfy the donors. New blankets and sleeping bags aree also being brought.

When will our shipment reach the United States? I cannot give an answer. Right now talks are being held on who is supposed to collect it. I have suggested that the CARE organization do so. But my offer was addressed to the wrong place because CARE, as it has itself explained, does not deal with charitable aid in the United States itself. It only acts outside the country. Therefore, appropriate talks are required with other institutions which might act as collectors. It is necessary to settle customs formalities, matters of hygiene, and only then will it be possible to expedite the shipment. These gifts have already been gathered and are awaiting shipment. In any case they will be delivered to the United States one way or the other.

Guenter Schubert, ZDF TV: Mr. Minister, for several weeks now we have constantly had to deal with such terrible things as becquerels, curies, and, worse than anything else, rems. There is a rumor that one of the rems [Urban's pen name is Jan Rem] in Poland intends to change his name to something less conspicuous to society. Could you comment on this?

Urban: Of course, this is not true because, as I have said, harm only begins at 10 rems.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: In that case, Mr Minister, I would like to be referred for admission to a sanitorium because we have had a far higher dose of rems.

Urban: I do not answer requests.

Jukka Kiljunen, TIEDONANTAJA of Finland: Last week Chancellor Kohl attended a meeting of the association of Silesians. This was the first time that an FRG head of government had taken part in such a meeting. Do the Polish authorities have some official statement in this connection, and if not could you share your own views on this subject?

Urgan: I have nothing to say this week because we have no official text of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's speech. I do not want to rely on press reports because experience tells me that they are sometimes distorted. I reserve the right to speak out on this subject, perhaps next Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM 19 MAY SESSION REPORTED

AU281953 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 May 86 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The Government Press Office Announces that the Government Presidium met on 19 May. A draft State Council and Council of Ministers Resolution concerning the development of state small-scale production was adopted. This resolution is meant to animate all forms of local state economy which serve to satisfy the needs of the populace and the socioeconomic development of cities, rural districts, and voivodships. The activity of the People's Councils and local state administrative bodies in this sphere will be expanded. For the purpose of guaranteeing a coordination of PPR policy concerning economic relations with foreign countries, the government presidium adopted a draft Council of Ministers Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries. The committee's work will include the shaping and development of bilateral and multilateral economic relations with foreign countries and coordinating and controlling economic, financial, and scientific-technical cooperation with them. The committee will also supervise an effective and smooth performance of tasks in this sphere and make appropriate decisions. The Government Presidium adopted a draft Council of Ministers resolution concerning extra funds to cover the increased costs of vacations and recreation in 1986. The purpose of this resolution, which was coordinated with the OPZZ, is to ensure vacations for workers and their families in 1986.

The draft foresees an increase in the single basic fee payable into the factory social fund by persons availing themselves of organized forms of vacation. In connection with the increased production of semolina, the Government Presidium adopted a draft Council of Ministers resolution which abolishes the rationing of this commodity as of 1 June.

MINISTER SPEAKS IN SEJM ON EDUCATION, 'UPBRINGING'

AU021426 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 May 86 p 2

["Report" on speech by Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska, minister of education and upbringing, at the 22 May session of the Sejm in Warsaw: "Basic Issue of Education and Upbringing"]

[Text] Personnel shortages are a serious difficulty and may even hinder the further development of education. That is why we will increase the number of admissions to higher studies and will train teachers for instruction in two subjects. Pedagogical subjects will be included in the curricula of general education lyceums. The results of these measures will be visible in the nineties.

-- Right now we must promote ad hoc measures such as improved material conditions for the teaching profession, incentives for work in rural areas, deferred retirement, recruitment of specialists employed elsewhere for schools, and new wage motivations.

-- While preserving the obligatory instruction duties defined by the Teachers' Charter, it will be necessary to reasonably increase teachers' overtime work in this 5-year period.

-- Another increase in the birth rate will have to be accomodated by our school facilities, and this demands the mobilization of our efforts. On the initiative of PRON, these efforts will be channeled through the National Movement to Aid Schools.

-- We have decided to continue programmatic changes in secondary schools under difficult personnel and material conditions of education. This decision was made because even now a large part of book assignments finds its way to schools. The problem that remains is preparing new textbooks.

-- Success of educational and upbringing work can be achieved under the condition that all component parts of the educational system participate in this work. These components are the school, the family, enterprises, ideological and educational youth orgaizations, the party, the allied political parties, social organizations, and institutions. Effective upbringing requires the necessary funds.

-- We will analyze the spread of secondary education. This analysis can be carried out only in an effectively functioning school.

CEAUSESCU LEAVES FOR PACT MEETING IN BUDAPEST

AU100819 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] This morning, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, left for Budapest to participate in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries. Comrade Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the Central Committee; Vasile Milea, candidate member of the PEC and minister of national defense; and Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs.

The party and state leader was seen off by full and candidate members of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, by secretaries of the RCP Central Committee, by members of the Stae Council and the government, and by representatives of some central institutions and mass and civic bodies. Young Pioneers gave flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Also in attendance were the ambassador for the Hungarian People's Republic in Bucharest and other embassy members.

PEC EVALUATES TECHNICAL, AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

AU061612 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired the meeting of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee.

During the meeting, the PEC examined the report on the implementation -- by 31 March 1986 -- of the main technical and economic indicators endoresed for the industrial production capacities put into operation. On the basis of the examination of data included in the report and the reports read during the meeting by the leaders of economic ministries, it is obvious that, although there has been some progress in this area in comparison with the preceding year, the planned parameters have not been achieved in a number of capacities. In criticizing this situation, the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, requested that programs for concrete measures should be established for each ministry in order to ensure the implementation, in the shortest possible time, of all endoresed economic-technical indicators,and the planned outputs in capacities put into operation and in all investment projects.

It was decided that the government shall pursue, ensure, and be directly responsible for the optimal implementation of these programs of measures and inform the PEC about the way in which the problem of implementing the economic-technical indicators endorsed for each production capacity has been solved.

The PEC then discussed the report on the way to implement the plan for production costs in the first quarter of 1986 in the national industry. The analysis stressed that, although the national industry as a whole -- compared with the same period last year -- registered considerable cutbacks in production costs, these costs were exceeded compared with plan provisions. It was stressed tht the nonobservance of planned production costs is due to the fact that not all central departments and industrial enterprises have acted with great determination and responsibility to utilize all possibilities at hand, strictly observe consulmption norms, and eliminate uneconomical expenditures and any form of waste with a view of completely utilizing the technical and human potential.

The PEC recommended that the leadership of central economic bodies and of all productive units should thoroughly pursue the fulfillment of the programs of measures worked out for cutting back on production costs and making up for arrears by seeking and applying new technical, technological, and organizational solutions; eliminating and preventing losses; and ensuring the profitability of all activities and products in order to ensure the smooth and complete fulfillment of the plan, the observance of planned consumption norms, an intensive and efficient utilization of existing equipment, and an improved product quality and quality of labor.

At Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendation, it was decided that the Central Council of Workers Control of the Socioeconomic Activity, the Ministry of Finance, and the financial control bodies should establish and proceed, as soon as possible, to effective measures to eliminate negative situations in this area and to strictly observe the planned production costs. The results of this action shall be presented in a later meeting of the PEC.

During the meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made a number of remarks and drew conclusions about his visit and the analyses made in the past few days in agricultural units on 10 counties of our country. The party secretary general assessed that crops look good in most of the units he visited, and that where work was performed consciencіously and responsibly and where legal provisions and the norms established in connection with plant density and the quality of plowing were observed, there were conditions for achieving large barley, wheat, and other yields in excess of planned levels.

It was stressed that it is necessary to make an exact asessment of agricultural outputs and to ensure harvesting under the best of conditions -- without losses and in the shortest time possible, 3-4 days -- for the overall barley andd wheat crop. Given the fact that some units have already started barley harvesting and that wheat harvesting will begin in most of the other counties in our country in the next few days, it was stressed that it is necessary to thoroughly organize harvesting, transportation, and proper storage of all crops. The leadership cadres in the Ministry of Agriculture, the county agricultural directorates, agricultural specialists, party organizations and bodies, andd all working people in villages mut always be in the fields these days and participate dirctly in the proper organization and progress of this action of particular importance for our national economy - to meet optimally the people's consumption needs and other requirements of our society.

It was decided that during this period, the members of the PC of and other comrades of the party leadership should go to the counties and act directly, on the spot, to ensure the proper progress of agricultural work and to bear responsibility for the overall activity of fulfilling the plan both in the industry and in agriculture. Further, the PEC examined an endorsed the proposals regarding the schooling plan and the number of scholarships to be granted in the 1986-1987 school year. The draft schooling plan, formulated in acordance with the provisions of the documents of the 13th RCP Congress and the decisions adopted by the Congress of Science and Educaton, and based on the proposals of ministries, central institutions, and the excutive committees of the people's councils reflects the particular attention that the party and state leadership -- and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personnally -- pay to developing and modernizing all lebels of education -- in a close relationship with research and production,andd in full accordance with the current and future demands on our national economy and the country's many-sided progress. It was streessed that the proposals concerning schooling envisage that the great majority of students in the 9th grade should be educated in lyceums specializing in industry, agriculture, and forestry. It is also envisaged that the number of students graduating form the 10th grade of lyceums and vocational schools will further increase in order to ensure an increasingly greater number of highly trained working cadres.

Measures to continuously improve the management of some units of higher education units were established in order to ensure a better professional level of students. The PEC also endorsed the proposals on the number of scholarships to be granted to pupils and students in the next school year, and asserted the fact that these ensure increasingly better conditions of life and work for our homeland's youth.

In addition, the PEC discussed a number of issues regarding the international activity of our party and state. Within this framework, the proposals on promoting the initiative on turning the Balkans into a chemical-weapons-free zone were discussed and endorsed. Likewise, the stand of the SR of Romania on the issue of reducing conventional weapons and military troops and expenditures, and on the implementation of other disarmament measures by the year 2000 was examined and endorsed.

The PEC also resolved some current issues of the party and state activity.

CZECHOSLOVAK LEADERS CONGRATULATED ON ANNIVERSARY

AU261847 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 9 May 86 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, CSSR, premier, Prague.

Esteemed comrades: On the 41st anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascist domination, we want to extend, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the SR of Romania, the Romanian people, and on our own behalf, warm friendly greetings and sincere congratulations to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and to the CSSR people.

The liberation of Czechoslovakia, an event of historic importance to which the Romanian Army made an important contribution, created conditions for building the new social system in your homeland. In the period after the liberation, the working people of the CSSR - under CPCZ leadership -- went through a period of great renewing changes. The Romanian people are acquainted with and rejoice sincerely at the results registered by the Czchoslovak people in the work of building the developed socialist society.

We are convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will contantly develop in the spirit of talks and understandings concluded at the summit level on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and in the interest and to the benefit of the two peoples, the cause of socialism, international cooperation, and peace in the world.

Esteemed comrades: We wish you and all Czchoslovak people complete success in implementing the great goals put foward by the 12th CPCZ Congress aimed at the country's socioeconomic development and advance on the road of socialism and at constantly improving the material and cultural standard of living of the friendly Czechoslovak people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania; Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania.